The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week....	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$[illegible].00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks...	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks...	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks...	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months..	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
6 months..	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875. NUMBER 5.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dasheill, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—Walter F. Pool.

Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH, PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN, D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Road Street.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gilson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Another's.

She has the most alluring eyes,
A little Grecian nose·
She wears the most bewitching guise,
And parti-colored hose!
Her touch can thrill one strangely when
When one clasps her in the dance;
At least, they tell me so—but then,
I never had the chance!

Her melting tones, so people say,
Intoxicate the brain,
And leave, when she has gone away,
A joy akin to pain.
Her voice is like sweet music when
Its strains are soft and low;
So those who've heard it say—but then,
I never did, you know.

She makes the most superb ragout—
Knits stockings by the score;
Knows Latin, and Italian, too,
Greek, French, and plenty more!
She's just the girl to sweeten life—
Adorable!—divine!
In short, she is a perfect wife!
But then she isn't mine!

DOOMED.

On a handsome lawn fronting an old ivy-grown mansion in the State of Virginia, one pleasant afternoon, not many years ago, a group of young people of both sexes were gathered. Standing in their midst was an old woman, bent down with age, looking as if she stood on the brink of the grave; but her dark, restless eyes showed that there was vigorous life in her mind, if not in her body.

She had been "telling fortunes" for the young people gathered around her, and to all but one she had foretold a bright and happy future. The exception of this rule of blessedness through life was a handsome boy of nineteen, with a dark, passionate face, and an expression which indicated perfect fearlessness.

Five years before the opening of this story an old gentleman and his nephew had moved to Virginia, and buying a farm, had made it their home. Mr. Mercer and his nephew, Frank, were treated with kindness by the gentlemen of the neighborhood, and they received invitations to visit the plantations near them.

Frank soon became acquainted with all in the country; but his uncle never left his farm, and seemed to shun society. For this, many reasons were given; but the true one was that he had lost his whole family, and Frank's parents having left him to Mr. Mercer's charge he determined to devote himself to the boy, and found sufficient enjoyment in his company, and in cultivating his farm. Though reported very wealthy, and that he always kept a large sum of gold in the house, Mr. Mercer and Frank lived in a quiet way, and made no display.

Thus passed Frank's early youth from his fourteenth until his nineteenth year, when our story opens. A man of superior education, Mr. Mercer had been his nephew's teacher, and had imparted to him much knowledge of the world, of letters, and people, so that Frank, at nineteen, was as well informed as if he had possessed a cultivated education. There were those in the neighborhood who reported that the boy was wild and dissipated, and this found ready believers in others; so that Frank had some enemies as well as many friends.

Thus we find him; and the evening of the commencement of our story he had been invited to an entertainment given by a wealthy planter to his children.

Mr. Dewes, the planter, had three children, the youngest and loveliest of whom was Mary, a girl of twelve. Mary and Frank were the best of friends, and loved each other dearly; so when the fortune teller predicted a dark and stormy future for Frank, the tears arose to the child's eyes, and she said: "Do not listen to her, Frank."

But the boy laughed, and, turning on his heel, walked away.

Two days afterward, he left home for a week's hunting in the mountains; but the second night after his departure, the neighborhood was aroused by the startling news that old Mr. Mercer had been murdered by his nephew. One of the servants, passing the house at night, heard a cry, and, seeing Frank's window open, he sprang in and walked across the hall to Mr. Mercer's chamber, from whence the cry came. Lying upon the floor was the old man, dead, while near him stood his nephew with a bloody knife in his hand. In fright, the negro rushed from the house and gave the alarm. Persons from the neighborhood were sent for, and Frank was seized against every protestation that he did not kill his uncle, and thrown into gaol.

The feeling against the youth was intense, for the negro told the story of how he had found Frank; and a wayfaring peddler, who had just ascended the front steps to ask to stay all night, corroborated his statement.

The trial came off, and the charges were made known. Frank was accused of starting upon a hunting expedition as a blind, and then returning from the mountains by night, had entered the room, and attempting to remove a large of gold kept by his uncle, had aroused him, and, upon being discovered, had driven his hunting knife into the heart of Mr. Mercer; the gold was on the floor, its weight having torn through the bag when it was raised. The knife with which Mr. Mercer was killed was one he had given to Frank some days before, and was a large dirk knife incased in a silver scabbard.

Pale as death, but showing no sign of fear or guilt upon his handsome face, the prisoner sat unmoved by his sentence, which was to die on the gallows. When asked if he had aught to say, Frank arose, and looking around the court room, and in a clear voice, answered:

"I have! Circumstantial evidence has condemned me! I admit it looks as if I did the deed, but I am guiltless of murder! Dropping my percussion cap box in a mountain stream, I returned home for more; for without caps my gun was useless. It was a lovely night, and I determined to enter the house by my room window, get caps, and return without awakening my uncle. I tied my horse to the fence, sprang into the window, and then heard a loud crash, a call, and a shriek in the direction of my uncle's room. I rushed thither—a dark form dashed by me in the uncertain light of the room—and I fell over something upon the floor. With fear in my heart, I arose, lighted a candle, and saw my uncle's body covered with blood, gold scattered upon the floor, and my own knife, which had done the deed, lying near. I picked up the knife; and thus was I found by the negro, and seen by the peddler. As God is my witness, I did not murder the good old man who has protected me throughout life, and whom I loved as though he was my own father! I am guiltless of the deed, but submit to my fate."

A silence fell upon all; there were, however, but few who believed the youth's statement; among the latter was Mr. Dewes and his family, who, through all, remained stanch friends.

Frank Mercer was to be hung, to die an ignominious death on the gallows, and hundreds flocked to the little town where the execution was to take place, to see him die. How were they disappointed to find that the night before he had escaped! How, no one knew, but he had left a note addressed to the gaoler, thanking him for the kindness shown him while he was in his charge, and his regrets that his escape might cause him trouble, but saying he had had an opportunity of escaping, and took advantage of it, for he had no idea of dying an ignominious death for an act he was not guilty of, merely to gratify the curiosity of a gaping crowd. Freedom was offered him, and he accepted it, and hoped he would yet be able to prove his innocence.

This was about the subject of the letter, and when it was published in the local paper, there were some who were glad that the boy had escaped the gallows.

Mr. Mercer's property was, in his will, all left to Frank, and it was found to be considerable. Trustees assumed charge of it, and before long the quiet community had settled down to its usual routine, and the murder and escape were almost forgotten.

Ten years passed away, and no word of the fugitive had been heard, and people believed him dead. One exception was Mary Dewes, now grown to womanhood. She had never believed him dead, and through her life had treasured Frank's image in her inmost heart, the mystery that hung around him but adding strength to her regard. Her sisters had married, her mother was dead, and together with her father, they lived at the old homestead.

Business calling Mr. Dewes to Havana, he took Mary with him, and they set sail from Charleston in a fine ship running South. They had been some days at sea, when in the dead of night the fearful cry of "Fire!" aroused all from slumber. The ship was on fire, and in vain were efforts made to quench the flames. The seamen in fright rushed into the only available boat; and it sank with them, and left them struggling in the ocean, borne away by the wind and waves, while Mr. Dewes and Mary, the captain of the ship and a few others, were huddled away upon the stern, awaiting the doom that must overtake them.

"Sail ho!"

The joyous cry came from the captain, who had been straining his eyes over the ocean, in hopes of seeing some vessel coming to save them. Swiftly flying towards them came a low, rakish, three-masted schooner, which ever and anon sent up a light, to prove to those on board the burning ship that succor was near. Hark! the deep boom of a gun is heard, and as the captain listens he exclaims: "Miss Dewes, we are all right now; cheer up, for there comes a vessel-of-war to our aid."

"Ship ahoy!" came in ringing tones from the schooner, as she came near the burning ship, which was being driven rapidly along by the wind.

"Ahoy!" answered the captain.

"Throw a long line from your ship, and I will send you a boat," came in the same clear tones.

The line was thrown, the boat attached, and, after a little difficulty, the people from the ship were transferred to the schooner; and Mary was soon in the comfortable cabin, rejoicing over their escape from a horrible death.

At breakfast the next morning, the young captain of the war schooner descended to join his guests at the table, and, as he entered, Mary sprang towards him.

"Frank Mercer! Oh! it is you—is it not?"

One glance at the beautiful girl, and, though years had passed, Frank Mercer, for it was no other, recognized the playmate whom he had loved so well, and whom he had never ceased to think of.

Mr. Dewes came forward, and what a joyful meeting was there! but seeing a cloud, as if of bitter memories, come over the young captain's face, Mr. Dewes said, quickly: "First, let me relieve your mind of one thing, Mercer. Your innocence in Virginia is thoroughly established; for a negro runaway hung the other day for killing a woman, confessed just before his death that he had murdered your uncle, and you arriving when you did had prevented him from getting the gold, but made him escape from the house. He knew your uncle kept a large amount of money, and you being away, as he thought, he took your knife and committed the fatal deed."

Frank listened to Mr. Dewes almost breathless, and then, bowing his face in his hands, he wept like a child.

"But come in," said Dewes, at length; "we are hungry and need breakfast; and are dying to know how you became a captain in the Mexican navy."

"My story is easily told, my dear friends; for, after escaping from prison through your kindness, I went to Mexico, entered the navy, and, having rendered some service, rose to my present command, which has been the means of saving your lives."

Little more can be added. Frank resigned his commission and returned home, when he was lionized by the whole community. He came in possession of his estates, which were greatly increased in value; and, six months afterwards, in the very town where he was to have had the hangman's halter placed around his neck for death, he had the noose of matrimony thrown around him for life, and the bride was Mary Dewes. Thus his life had been both dark and bright.

An Incident.

A Washington correspondent tells a very good story in connection with the dog-catching ordinance now in vogue in large cities. It appears that Mr. Sharp, of Washington, a friend of President Grant, is the possessor of a fine dog, which he keeps inside his grounds, now the dog law is in force. But as that gentleman sat at a window a short time since, he saw two of the official dog catchers enticing his canine into the street, which they had no sooner done than they seized him, and attempted to throw him into their cart, the dog resisting violently. Mr. Sharp went to the rescue of his favorite, and remonstrated with the catchers, but ineffectually. A short, squarely-built man who had accompanied Mr. Sharp, also joined in the protest, when he was told by the burly catcher to "mind his own business," accompanying the remark by still more expressive actions, and a brisk push on the shoulder. Instantly the short man struck out a forcible blow from the left shoulder, and the boor went down like a log. But he was up as quickly, and was about to take the offensive, when Mr. Sharp put himself in the way, and said hastily: "Stand off; you fool; this is the President of the United States!" And so it was.

Can Have Them.

Does any one desire to have swarms of mosquitoes about his house in the course of a few weeks? Well, nothing is easier than to cultivate them—a little pool of stagnant water on the premises is all that is necessary. If you haven't a pool near by, a hogshead, barrel or tub filled with rain-water and allowed to stand in the yard a few weeks will answer the purpose. About four weeks are required to make a first-class mosquito, that is, to develop it from the egg into a buzzer and biter. An examination of the surface of stagnant water with keen eyes, or, better still, with a microscope, will reveal the source of these destroyers of our summer peace.

A Colorado Gold Mine.

A *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Colorado, gives the following sketch of a mine in that section: I went 1,500 feet into a mine, following the tunnel straight in. It was cut through the solid rock without a disclosure of "pay" during the entire distance. It was eight feet high and seven or eight wide, and seemed almost large enough for a railroad tunnel. A track was laid within it for the donkey cars to haul out the ore to the mouth of the drift. At the end of the tunnel the veins were found. They diverged in different directions. Even underneath the tunnel a sewer or canal had been built to carry away the large streams of water found in the mines, and I saw what I had not thought of before—that the ore had been taken out scores and scores of feet below the level of the tunnel, and that the roof of one corridor, formed of timbers and covered with earth, made the floor of the corridor or hall above. Here, thousands of feet within the mountains, where the sun never shone, were busy workshops. Here a large engine was fizzing and puffing; here was a blacksmith's forge; here was a shaft extending above and below, hundreds of feet out of sight; here was a hoisting machine, with wire ropes and bells ringing as signals for raising or lowering the immense iron ore-tubs; here were steam pumps working away as though the mines would be flooded if they stopped to take breath; here were immense water pipes to carry the water into the main canal; here was a stable filled with mules waiting for their details; here was an iron bin containing powder, fuse, etc., for blasting, and here was a chest containing drills, hammers, and other tools—in all, the most unexpected sight possible to one who sees it for the first time. A dull, dim, exasperating light surrounds you, and if, in the uncertainty of your vision, you stumble against a car, or a pickaxe, or step into a bucket of water, you are laughed at by a dozen owl-eyed miners, whose sight, by long training, has overcome the darkness.

The superintendent asked me if I would like to go down into the shaft a few hundred feet. I asked how I was to get down that distance. "You can get into that tub," said he, "and we will lower you with a rope around a drum"—

"You are very kind," I answered, "but I think I will defer it."

"Or," said he, continuing, "you can go down that ladder about eighteen feet, when you will find a landing; then you can take another ladder and go on until you reach the bottom."

As the ladder was almost perpendicular, and only the top round could be seen in the dim light, I again declined the polite invitation. My present situation in the clammy atmosphere, the sound of escaping steam in my ears, the creaking of rollers, the digging of picks, the noise of dozens of drill-hammers, the sound of water gurgling beneath my feet, and I lost in the heart of the mountain—all this served to fill me with awe and apprehension.

The Poor Children.

Do not tease a sick child with much dressing, but keep it as easy and comfortable as possible in loosely-fitting garments that subject it to little or no fatigue in their adjustment. Beware, though, of altogether dispensing with flannel, even in hottest weather, seeing how variable is the American climate, and if a change is required, let it be made with all due caution. Gauze flannel shirts protect the breast and other vital parts without incommoding any child, save one with a most exceptionally sensitive skin. Death has been seen to ensue from no graver cause than the untimely removal of a flannel shirt.

The thoughtless parent who indulges her child with a taste of every titbit has often sad cause to rue her imprudence. Witness the case of a young mother who helped her eighteen-months' old baby to a dinner of lamb and two of the tiniest little new potatoes—wee things just suited for pretty baby's palate! That night baby came near dying of cholera infantum, and that mother has never forgotten so severe a lesson in baby dietetics. Nature's provision of mother's milk is of course the best food and medicine for infancy, but, from some cause, this supply is often failing nowadays, or pronounced by physicians not to agree with the child. In that case such substitutes must be sought as the constitution of the infant may require, as indicated by the state of the bowels. Often the mere change from brown to white sugar, from raw to boiled or scalded milk, may have a decidedly alterative effect, if the constitution has not been already injured by the use of narcotics. In those alarming and sudden attacks of cholera infantum, which frighten even experienced nurses if no doctor is at hand, the proper thing to do is to apply a mustard plaster (not too strong) to the stomach, and to give mint-julep, a little at a time, prepared with ice pounded up as fine as can be, no water, a dessert-spoonful of best French brandy, and a little loaf-sugar.

How They Died.

Augustus chose to die in a standing position, and was careful in arranging his person and dress for the occasion, Julius Cæsar, when slain by the conspirators in the capitol, concealed his face beneath the folds of his toga, so that his enemies might not see the death pang upon his countenance. Siward, Earl of Northumberland, when at the point of death, quitted his bed and put on his armor, saying: "It becomes not a man to die like a beast." Maria Louise, of Austria, a short time before she breathed her last, had fallen into an apparent slight slumber, and one of the ladies in attendance remarked that her majesty seemed to be asleep. "No," replied she, "I could sleep if I would indulge repose, but I am sensible of the near approach of death, and I would not allow myself to be surprised by him in my sleep; I wish to meet him wide awake." Lord Nelson, on receiving the fatal shot, said to Captain Hardy: "They have done for me at last, Hardy; my backbone is shot through;" and had the presence of mind, while carried below, to take out his handkerchief and cover his face and stars, to be concealed from the gaze of his crew. And last of all, the great Bonaparte died in his field marshal's uniform and boots, which he had ordered to be put on a short time previous to his dissolution.

A Bride Without a Bridegroom.

Some time ago a beautiful and intelligent young lady of Richmond, Virginia, informed her intimate friends that she was engaged to be married to Mr. A. The night was fixed for the wedding, and a number of cards of invitation were sent out. The guests assembled, but no bridegroom appearing at a late hour they withdrew, full of sorrowful sympathy for the lady, and fierce indignation against the man who had so overwhelmed her with mortification and disappointment. On the next day the lady was a raving maniac. The gentleman in the case, however, asserts that he was not engaged to the young lady, and had no idea of it, nor did he know anything about the wedding that was appointed for him. He doubtless tells the truth, and the arrangements for the wedding on the part of the unfortunate young lady were but the premonitory symptoms of the insanity afterward fully developed.

The Value of Life in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* says: Last month the military tribunal of Warsaw tried a case which in England would have produced an immense sensation, and which is well worth noticing for the extraordinary state of feeling which it reveals in society. A staff captain, one Karpoff, was indicted for the willful murder of a rural magistrate named Kozinenko. He had gone to the village where the judge was stationed, placed himself on the road where the judge's carriage must pass, and deliberately shot him without warning, at the risk of killing the secretary by his side instead. The wounded man got out, Karpoff fired again, rolled with his victim into a ditch, and, when he saw that life was gone, professed "his heart lighter," and went to give himself up. He was sentenced to Siberia, but the court will intercede with the emperor, so that he will only be confined in a fortress for two years, without degradation or loss of any rights.

Now this savage tragedy and absurdly mild punishment are the result of that antagonism between the military men and the civilians which still characterizes Russian life and of Russian military views about dueling. The original cause of quarrel, or rather the pretext, was a miserable question of a chair for a lady at a ball. The two men had long hated each other, and the civilian seems to have been in the habit of saying bitter things about war and officers. Explanations followed the ball scene, and the affair seemed ended, the judge disclaiming offense. Karpoff then is told that Kozinenko goes about with a dog said to have frightened him, Karpoff, out of demanding satisfaction at the late interview. This report leads to a scene in a public garden, during which the officer gives the lie direct, and receives a blow on the cheek. Of course a duel must follow. It appears that Kozinenko never really refused to fight, but that Karpoff, through the fault of one of the seconds, thought he did. The details are unimportant. The officers sign a round-robin exonerating Karpoff from all stain on his honor, and the evidence shows him to have been a studious, quiet-living, promising officer, yet he believes that his honor required him to murder Kozinenko, and those in command over him evidently thought that he could not act otherwise. Such is the present state of public opinion about dueling in Russia. Among the officers of the guard, at the present moment, there is an association, the members of which have bound themselves not to refuse a challenge, and, to my knowledge, a very high personage indeed expressed his approval of this undertaking a fight, and his conviction that it tended to prevent disputes among those who had signed it.

For Mothers to Read.

An exchange, in noticing some of the crimes committed under cover of the law, says that "soothing compounds" and "infants' cordials," and all things of a like kind are so many poisons kept and used for the injury or execution of babies who happen to be charged with the crime of being cross. The amount of narcotic drugs consumed every year in this country is far in excess of anything which their legitimate use can justify; while it is well known that the sale of such mixtures as we have mentioned is enormous. The death of infants occurring from their use is not the limitation of the evil. Many children who are dosed with them do not die, but they live on, impoverished in bodily and mental capacity, to swell the population of the unhealthy and dissolute which infests our cities.

This is a subject which coroners, physicians, social reformers, and the society for the prevention of cruelty to children may advantageously bring under their consideration. Coroners will find no lack of cases for their judicial treatment if only they take a very little trouble to look for them. "Opium" is an infantile disorder of very common occurrence, but it lies concealed under some more legitimate designation, and is only to be detected after special research. The indiscriminate sale of narcotic medicines, which are prepared especially for young children, should be checked. Many of them are proprietary, and those as a rule are the most dangerous. There is no equitable reason why the nurse or mother who administers them, the druggist who sells them, and the person who makes them, should not be held responsible for their consequences. It is a poor testimony to our advanced civilization that the use of such things should go on unrestrained, that infants should be killed for no greater crime than ill-temper, itself often the result of ill-health, and that the constitutions of a large part of the coming generation should be enfeebled by a process which, if it had prevailed two hundred years ago, would have brought its inventors to deserved punishment.

Large Ears and Small Ears.

Large ears, says a theorist, mounting his hobby, hear things in general, and denote broad, comprehensive views and modes of thought; while small ears hear things in particular, and show a disposition to individualize, often accompanied by the love of the minute. Large ears are usually satisfied with learning the leading facts of a case, with the general principle involved—too strict an attention to the enumeration of details, especially all repetition of the more unimportant—is wearisome to them. People with such ears like generality, and are usually fitted to conduct large enterprises, to receive and pay out money in large sums; they prefer to give with a free hand, without reference to the amount. Small ears, on the contrary, desire to know the particulars of a story, as well as the main facts; take delight often in examining, handling, or constructing tiny specimens of workmanship; are disposed to be exact with respect to inches and ounces in buying or selling, to the extent at least of knowing the exact number over or under the stated measure given or received. People with such ears would, in most cases, prefer a retail to a wholesale business.

A Parisian Story.

A Paris paper narrates a story of which a Parisian recently returned from the cape was the hero. One day, having strayed away with two companions for a long distance from the town, he, with his friends, came upon a cabin, which, being very hungry, they entered. In it was an old negress, who was making and cooking a sort of omelette. They made her understand by signs that they were very hungry, and particularly wanted that omelette, and would pay a good price for it. She, by signs, assented readily. Then, pointing to a string of mushrooms hanging by, they intimated that these would make a savory addition to the meal. The woman, with a scream of horror, abandoned her cooking and took refuge in a corner. They, without more ado, added the mushrooms for themselves, and found the whole delicious. As they finished, a cry of despair was heard at the door. The negro husband had returned to see the last of the ears of his deceased enemies vanish down a Parisian throat. The three friends were ill for fifteen days, and cannot hear a mushroom mentioned without turning pale.

THE WESTERN LOCUST.

A Description of the Grasshopper, its Habits and its Food

Charles R. Dodge, assistant entomologist United States department of agriculture, in a letter to the New York *Herald* says: The Western migratory locust, or "hateful grasshopper," as it is sometimes called, is an insect measuring from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length from head to tip of wings, which extend over or beyond the abdomen from an eight to a third of an inch. A description of the insect is hardly necessary, as it very closely resembles the common little red-legged grasshopper so plentiful in fields and meadows in the summer and fall and known in scientific parlance as *Caloptenus femur-rubrum*, the principal difference being the length of wings. In fact, the Western migratory species belongs to the same genus, and is named *Caloptenus spretus*. As there are many other grasshoppers found in the region inhabited by these insects it is not at all uncommon for "Eastern friends" to receive monstrous samples of hoppers as the destructive species, and we have even received by mail very large species belonging to a group that never have wings, and therefore cannot be migratory, as specimens of the kind of insects that are devouring the land. What they lack in size, however, they make up in numbers, and persons that have never seen a "visitation" can form no idea of the extent of their swarms, and would hardly credit the statement that they had been seen drifted against a grain shed three feet deep.

Of their Rocky mountain history nothing of importance is known. They do live in the mountains, however, and are found far up the peaks, even to the snow range, where they have been caught in attempting to fly over. I have been informed that these insects may be frozen stiff, so that they may be broken like pipe stems, yet their fellows in the same situation can be thawed out and in a short time will be as lively as ever.

The manner in which they deposit their eggs is as follows: The female, with the ovipositor at the end of her abdomen, forms a hole in the soil, generally about an inch deep, the horn-like tips enabling her to do this by a sort of drilling process in a short space of time, usually but a few minutes. The insect prefers bare sandy places or hard dry ground for this purpose, but at the same time will oviposit in other locations. The eggs are deposited side by side in a mass to the number of thirty to one hundred. They are slender, yellowish, slightly curved, and measure about one-fifth of an inch in length, and when fresh are soft and moist, but soon become harder. They are rarely, if ever, deposited in moist or wet ground.

When they first hatch they are white or grayish in color and very tender, and in the beginning of spring the cool nights often destroy many of them. They eat nearly everything that can be eaten and rarely ever leave until the supply is exhausted. They have their preferences, however, and delight in anything acid or sour, and even hot and bitter substances, as tobacco, pepper, etc., are much to their taste. The tender vegetation is always destroyed first, but it is a little singular that sweet substances, as green corn, sorghum and the like are not attacked until the others are consumed. Riley says: "Vegetables and cereals are their main stay; turnips, carrots, cabbage and radishes are all devoured with avidity, beets and potatoes with less relish, though sometimes the tubers in the ground do not escape. Onions they are very partial to; of leguminous plants the pods are preferred to the leaves, and cucurbitaceous plants also suffer most in the fruit. Of the cereals corn is their favorite, and if young and tender is devoured to the ground. They are fond of buckwheat and flax, but seldom touch castor beans. Next to vegetables and cereals they relish the leaves of fruit trees. Those of the peach are generally left untouched, though the fruit is eaten to the stone." Nor do they cease when the supply of green food is exhausted, as they are known to eat the dry bark of trees, the dry lint from a well seasoned fence plank, dry leaves and paper, cotton and woolen fabrics, and they have been seen even upon the backs of a flock of sheep devouring the wool. Dead animals are sometimes food for them, and if one of their own number becomes disabled it is soon finished by its hungry brethren. They show a marked preference for wilted or unhealthy plants.

A Notable Place.

Quincy, Massachusetts, is a notable birthplace of great men, such as John Hancock, the Adamses, Quincys, and others more or less famous. It is a picturesque old town. From the summit of President's hill the eye sweeps over a magnificent scene, crowded with reminiscences of a century ago. Directly beneath, on the east, is the site of the old home of John Hancock, now occupied by the Adams Academy; to the southeast stands the decaying mansion, with neglected surroundings, where both John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born; and nearer by, on the north, is the fine old estate which was built by a Tory and confiscated to the government, and which afterward became the residence of John Adams, and is still occupied by his grandson, Hon. Charles Francis Adams; a few rods further to the north, half hidden in the surrounding foliage, stands the old club-house, known as the Greenleaf Home, where many of the leading patriots of the revolution were wont to meet and confer together, and where were arranged plans which were vital to liberty. These and many other relics of patriotism are still standing here to recall scenes which have long since passed into history.

The Bandit's Revenge.

A few months ago a Mexican by the name of Francisco Viella came to the ranche of John Heinlan, on Mussel slough, and hired out to herd horses. He subsequently stated that he had been one of the Chavis band, had resolved to leave them and was fearful that he would be murdered for so doing. On the morning after Viella had gone to his work, a large, well-dressed man, whom the Chinese cook took to be either a Mexican or a Frenchman, rode up and wanted breakfast. He was mounted on a large bay horse, and well armed with pistols and gun. He rode away over the plain. Toward night the horse of Viella was found tied to the fence, with the saddle removed, and forty or fifty rods away the dead body of the rider was found, where he had been lassoed and dragged over the plain until his neck was broken and life extinct. There can be no doubt but the murderer was a member of the Chavis gang.

How does a Spider Make its Web?

Here is a poser put by a writer in *Science Gossip*, which some of our readers, who have watched the habits of spiders may be able to answer: How does a spider make its web, the lines of which, crossing at the center, are carried, some of them, to the surrounding objects, while others are fastened to an outer circular line, made evidently before the outer circular lines of the woof are formed? Where does the spider place itself when it ejects the lines which form the spokes of the wheel?

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A Steamboat Engineer Inherits a Million and is to be Married.

During the late rebellion, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a father and two sons entered the Third Pennsylvania cavalry and served until the father and one son were killed and the surviving son was sent home disabled. The father left an estate valued at that time at about $800,000, and from the time of his death until about a month ago the estate has been in litigation. During this time the survivor, James Shay by name, determining to fit himself out for life, with commendable perseverance has learned the trade of stone cutter, machinist, and engineer, and during last winter worked at Dundee in this State as engineer in a mill. Previous to his leaving his home at Philadelphia, however, he placed the securing of his portion of his father's estate, as his heir, in the hands of a lodge of Knight Templars to which his father belonged, with Charles Minor of Philadelphia as special counsel.

While at work in the mill at Dundee Mr. Shay became ambitious to add the experience of a steamboat engineer to the record of his life, and last winter proceeded to Cleveland to secure an engineer's license. He interviewed Messrs. Saunders & Cook, steamboat inspectors at this port, was examined by them and was told that he had proved himself worthy a license as second engineer on a high pressure engine or first engineer on a tug boat, and that if he could secure such a position they would issue his license. The cost of a license is five dollars, which Mr. Shay did not have, and he so informed the inspectors, promising to send the amount within thirty days. The inspectors told him they would issue his license and trust him for its cost, and he departed for Toledo, and in less than a week had secured a position on the tug G. R. Hand. The coveted license was made out at this port and sent to him.

The tug Hand was engaged at Toledo in towing scows, tenders to the dredges at work on the harbor improvement at that port, and Shay was in good spirits, working faithfully, his license paid for, and for the time being, as he says, had given mighty little thought to what he might or might not get from Philadelphia.

During the forenoon of Tuesday, June 1, Shay was at work in the hold of the tug Hand, tightening the brasses on the connecting rod, when the hatchway above was darkened, and looking up he saw a smiling countenance peering down at him, and a hand encased reaching toward him. "James, I think you may stop work for a while," said the intruder, and the voice was recognized as Charles Miner, his counsel.

"I got stuck on the center," said Shay, "when I saw Mr. Miner, but told him I would be on deck immediately if he would get out of the way. Covered with oil and smoke I climbed out, and, just as I was, not even giving me time to wipe my hands, Mr. Miner seized me by both hands and told me that the case had been decided in my favor, and that all I had to do was to draw the money. You should have seen those overalls come off, and the way that wrench and my old cap spun around on deck was a caution. I couldn't say anything, so I seated myself on the bulwarks and looked at Mr. Miner."

The result was that Mr. Shay went to Philadelphia with Mr. Miner, found out that he was in reality a millionaire, property valued at over $1,000,000 being in the hands of the Knight Templars, who managed his case, ready for such disposition as he should see fit to order. Returning, Mr. Shay stopped at Toledo a day or two, and yesterday arrived in this city. In the afternoon he visited the office of Cook & Saunders, carrying under his arm his license as engineer, handsomely mounted on a blue satin background, and surrounded with a massive rosewood and gold frame. Happily Mr. Shay's good fortune does not end here, as he expects to be married to a young lady, the daughter of a farmer who lives near Dundee, and who, when he went to Toledo to work last spring, secured employment at Toledo, and together they have been working and wooing in that city.

What Next?

Mme. Rachel, of Paris, the equal and continuator of the famous Mme. Rachel, of London, renders ladies "beautiful forever" for the trifling sum of £1,000, with the trifling inconvenience of never being able to wash face, neck or hands, the "enameled" surface not being susceptible of any more energetic "cleaning" than can be accomplished by the gentlest possible dusting with the softest brush of badger's hair. Enameled ladies, moreover, can only indulge in smiles to a limited extent, for the enamel has a troublesome way of cracking that must be carefully guarded against. The Parisian enameler, who claims to be a niece and adopted daughter of the great London homonym, drives every day in the Bois, at the fashionable hour, in an open carriage and pair of the utmost elegance, dressed in the extreme of fashion, and embellished with all the resources of her art, and keeps a standing advertisement in the principal newspapers, informing the public that "the wonderfully beautiful stranger, whose appearance caused such an unprecedented excitement among the leaders of the fashionable world, as she drove in her elegant equipage round the drives of the Bois de Boulogne, was no other than the renowned Leontine Rachel, possessor of the secret of Ninon, who is to be consulted at such and such an address, and is ready render the whole female sex as bewitchingly beautiful as she is herself.'

San Francisco Slang.

The popular speech of San Francisco, says a writer in *Scribner's Monthly*, is strongly flavored with localisms. You hear on every side the jargon of the mining camp, the *patois* of the frontier. If a man fails in business he is "gone up a flume;" if he makes a lucky speculation he "has struck it rich;" if he dies he has "passed in his checks." Of a man of sound sense it is said "his head is level;" a good business is said to "pan out well." The genuine Californian never says he has made a fortunate investment, but he has "struck a lead;" never says he has got rich, but he has "made his pile." A good dinner he calls a "square meal;" a cheat is always a "bilk;" getting at the real character of a man is "coming down to the bed rock." "Clean out," "freeze out," are synonyms for rascally operations in business. When stocks are active they are said to be "booming;" a panic in the market is expressed by the term "more mud;" a man who is hurt in a mining transaction is "clinched;" a weak man is said to have "no sand in him;" a lying excuse is denounced as "too thin." In the slang vernacular, an eating-place is a "hash-house," a "pretty waiter girl" is a "beer-slinger," and a newspaper reporter an "ink-slinger."

The following is a good cure for scurvy legs among fowls: Take sulpher, two ounces; charcoal, pulverized, one-fourth ounce; train oil enough to form a paste. Apply with the hand, by rubbing well in. Allow it to remain for three days; then wash off in mild weather with good soapsuds, and repeat the dressing as often as it is necessary.

Identity.

Somewhere—in desolate, wind-swept space—
In twilight land, in no-man's land—
Two hurrying shapes met face to face,
And bade each other stand.

"And who are you?" cried one, agape,
Shuddering in the gloaming light.
"I do not know," said the second shape,
"I only died last night!"

—*T. B. Aldrich.*

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

It is but one step from companionship to slavery, when one associates with vice.

Active natures are rarely melancholy. Activity and melancholy are incompatible.

The Empress of Japan cautions her young lady friends about "talking loudly on the street like the vulgar American girls."

An Illinois grocer says he would rather have the power to tell a good egg from a bad one than to be President of the United States.

Pennyroyal leaves, rubbed and spread out in a room, or the uncorking of a bottle of the essence, will drive out mosquitoes, it is said.

The height of earthly promotion and glory lifts us up no whit nearer heaven. It is easier to step there from the lowly vale of humiliation and sorrow.

"Mary," said a preacher, addressing a colored convert, "is not the love of God wonderful?" She replied: "I do not think it is so wonderful, because it is just like him."

Grace is glory militant and glory is grace triumphant; grace is glory begun, glory is grace made perfect; grace is the first degree of glory, glory is the highest degree of grace.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death; the one proceeds from liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

True science, which is the knowledge of facts, and true philosophy, which is the knowledge of principles, are always allied to true religion, which is the harmony of the soul with facts and principles.

No man's life is free from struggles and mortifications, not even the happiest; but every one may build up his own happiness by seeking mental pleasure, and thus make himself independent of outward fortune.

Human reason, after guessing and roaming from sect to sect, yearns for a Lord and Master, not to crush it down but to take it up, weak, bewildered and weary, and fold it in that divine reason whence alone it borrows vigor and illumination.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend. Seeds thus sown by the wayside often bring forth abundant harvest.

The Masher of the Iron Mines.

He was always mad. During the flush times of 1872-3 he used to loaf around the docks and invite sundry and divers persons to climb up and sit on the fleshy part of his arm. He was muscular, and he knew it. In the bloom and pride of early manhood, he was as the lofty holyhock toppling over the modest catnip. He wore his pants stuffed into high top boots, a strap girting his waist, blue flannel shirt turned under low down on his breast, and a broad hat that swept away from his burning forehead like the fantail of a ferryboat. He was slow, deliberate and great. If he heard of a fighting mate on board any of the vessels in port, or even a common sailor whom nature had upholstered, as it were, to order, he longed for his blood, and sought him out with an earnestness that was beautiful in its devotion. Everybody liked him. He was frank, open-hearted, and would just as leave kick your head as look at you. If he desired a drink, all he did he was to saunter up to one of his numerous admirers and inquire what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, and the reply of the latter executive that he considered it a long time between drinks, usually ending in quenching his thirst at somebody else's expense. He was a bruiser from Bruiserville, he was, and admitted, reluctantly, that he had cleaned out no less than four circuses and eleven canalboats during the course of his cheerful and happy existence. Buffalo Tom came up on an ore barge, just to find out who he was, and went back with data and information that exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The Detroit Pile Driver came up and had an interview, and his friends made him as comfortable as possible on his way back to the city. The panic came, and he smiled a lofty smile, stepped on board the cars, and beat his way out to Utah. Last winter a snow slide rushed down the mountain side and buried him sixteen feet deep, but he gradually wriggled out, came to the surface, and requested them to fetch on a decent snow slide if they were going to have any truck with him!—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

The Hired Girl.

A hired girl should be ingenious. One of them, in the employ of a West street family, Danbury, discovered an unique way of extracting teeth. She suffered nearly a whole week with an aching tooth, but had not the courage to go to a dentist. One afternoon it troubled her so much as to force her to look for a remedy, and she finally hit upon a plan. With a piece of stout twine she made a loop, which she put about her tooth. Then she took a bit of soap and rubbed it on the floor, opposite the back door. The other end of the twine she fastened to the knob of the closed door. Then she took a position on the soaped boards and commenced to lean back. When she had acquired a slope of about forty-five degrees, the soap suddenly took hold, and she came down on the floor with such force as to knock a pair of ten dollar vases from a mantel upstairs. And there she sat, reaching out for breath, when the affrighted family made their appearance, while the offending tooth dangled from a string against the door.

A Hint.

Since ladies have begun to wear particolored hose, they should know that the color used on them is poisonous. Mr. Hart Dyke, member of the British Parliament, had adopted the fashion, and, being on an excursion from London a few weeks ago, he danced. Next day his feet swelled, and the physicians were unable to discover the cause until one of them took a notion to examine the stockings he wore, which he found to be colored with aniline dye, a very poisonous substance, that had irritated the skin and raised virulent pustules. Ladies in London, Paris and elsewhere had been similarly affected, and not till the case of Mr. Dyke became known did the doctors even guess at the true cause of this new foot disease.

The exportation of wheat and flour from the Pacific coast for the year ending with this month, will amount to about 10,250,000 centals of wheat, valued at about $16,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., July 21, 1875.

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Bertie, "	F. W. Bell.
Perquimans "	J. W. Albertson.
Camden "	J. L. Chamberlain.
Chowan "	John R. Page.
Hertford "	J J Horten.
Pasquotank "	W J Munden.

A REASONABLE PREDICTION.

It is a singular fact says the *Republic* that when a man fails in business, or meets with financial reverses, no matter how much blame attaches to the unfortunate party, he usually attributes the result to others. Scarcely ever do we meet with an exception—with a man willing to shoulder full responsibility for the distress falling upon him.

This principle, if we can call it principle, was plainly manifested in the political field last fall. Times were hard. Drought settled upon some portions of our country. Locusts devoured growing crops in others, and trade and commerce lanquished in nearly every section. Demand for labor and laborers diminished. Those who had money kept close and careful hold upon it, while those who had but little, felt anxious as they saw their store wasting away, and dreaded the approach of winter.

Such was the condition of things in the several States of our Union, during the campaign of 1874. Providence had laid its chastening hand upon our people, and should have reminded many of their past improvidence and caused resolves on future frugality. But, true to the frailties of poor human nature, very few were found who thus accepted dispensation, but on the contrary, set themselves about to find a scape-goat to wear their own infirmities and shortcomings. Although no relation could be traced between hard times and the dominant political party and its administrators, yet a great number professed to believe that GRANT and a Republican Congress were the sources from which their misfortunes flowed. The President had before been called a Cæsar, but this ridiculous charge of responsibility for drouth and grasshoppers, would stamp him as a greater than Cæsar, even more omnipotent than Jehovah. But a Democratic press and opposition orators, wrote and mouthed the charge, and appealed to the electors of the country to institute a change, and as we stated at the outset, the victims of untoward circumstances accepted the plea and delusion, and the result was a change in the political complexion of the lower house of Congress. But the change has not worked out any remarkable result. We have since passed through an unusually cold winter, and the locusts have again fattened upon the growing crops of our Western agriculturalists; while in many sections where Democrats were elected to succeed Republican Congressmen, the drouth threatens to kill out the cereals.

But we opine that the "sober second thought" has taken possesssion of the people. Reliable intelligence comes to us from all sections of the Union, that those who stepped outside of the Republican organization last fall, are taking their old positions within its ranks again, and the "signs of the times" indicate good old-fashioned Republican majorities in States wrested from us through apathy or discontent among our political friends, by a vigilant and unscrupulous enemy, and 1876 will witness the triumphant sucess of the Republican standard bearer, in the Presidential contest.

MAGNANIMITY AND FAIRNESS.

It was in a period of fierce political excitement that the present Constitution was framed and adopted and yet never in the history of parties was there ever exhibited such magnanimity and fairness towards political opponents. It denounced no one, it debarred no one from any right or privilege. It so divided the State into Districts, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional, as to give to the votes in each almost the same representative power—making the most equable division of which the State was capable without infringing on county lines. It provided for *ad valorem* taxation of property, and presented an equation to be observed between the taxation of polls and property, so that neither could be oppressed, and for the first time the fundamental law of the State was made to contain a declaration in favor of the general education of its citizens. In every respect it is magnanimous, fair and just.

The editors of the *Albemarle Times* talk about "peace disturbers !" Name to us a class who have done more to disturb the peace and quiet of North Carolina than the convention shriekers. They determined that there should be no peace. They have made varied attempts to overturn and change the order of things and were foiled each time. At last they have succeeded in *forcing* a convention on us. If the people are true to their interests and desire a *true* "peace" they will foil them again by voting for and electing Anti-convention delegates.

THE CANVASS IN THE DISTRICT.

The canvass is opening auspiciously. With very few exceptions our friends are making good nominations and the right spirit is being manifested.

In Camden the Democrats have thrown ISAAC MORRISETT, a moderate man, overboard and nominated Col. FEREBEE, an ultra and extremest. The Republicans have a good prospect of carrying the county. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will make a vigorous canvas. He is a power on the stump.

In Perquimans our friends are especially sanguiue. They have made a wise nomination. Judge ALBERTSON is one of the ablest men in the State and his influence will be largely felt in the Convention. His election is conceded by an overwhelming majority.

From Chowan we have meagre reports but the general impression is that the Republican candidate will be elected by at least 100 majority. "Meet, adjourn and go home" is the motto there. It ought to win and it will.

In Bertie F. W. BELL, Esq., is making a glorious fight. He is an energetic, working man, always ready to do his full duty. The alarm manifested by the *Abemarle Times* is evidence that he is making it hot for the Bourbons of Bertie. His election is certain.

In Martin the Republican nominee is J. J. MARTIN, Esq. He is earnestly at work. He don't know any such word as "defeat." The people know him, have confidence in him, will vote for him and elect him!

In Hertford. J. J. HORTEN is the Anti-convention standard bearer. Understanding the wants of the people he will represent and defend them. He is a good man and will carry the county.

In Dare and Tyrell and Hyde the interest is awakening, A good report will come from each. In the other counties our friends are earnestly at work.

But "what can you say of Pasquotank" is the question now asked. Were we relieved from the baneful influence of what is known as the "COBB dynasty," driving men out of conventions and keeping them away from the polls, we could carry it by over 500 majority. The afflictions of JOB are generally considered to have been as heavy as ever fell to the lot of man to bear, but the afflictions of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank have been equally painful. The load is increasing in weight—is heavy to carry. In attempting it we ask the sympathy and prayers of every true Republican of the State, We'll do the very best we can.

LET US HAVE REST.

Why is it the Democratic leaders won't give us peace and rest and quiet? We have no need of this excitement, and strife. It cannot accomplish any good but on the other hand will do much harm. The Bourbons are trying to revive the old bitterness and ill feeling. They ought to be rebuked—invited to take back seats. The people of to day have more important tasks than brooding over the past and presaging evil in the future. In this good old State there is a vast empire to rebuild and beautify and enrich—a country to render greater and more glorious than ever before. And it is the young men of the State—men who were not voters when Sumpter fell—who are charged with this mission. In the language of the Memphis *Avalanche* "they have no time to listen to the maunderings and jabberings of unshirted and uncoffined ghosts"—those eternally trying to "fire the southern heart" about the past. It is not a change in the constitution the people want half so much as a cordial cooperation on the part of all the people in carrying out its progressive and beneficent provisions. The people need rest.

It is a well known fact that there is no dissatisfaction with our present Constitution on the part of the farmers, mechanics and laboring men of the State. It is only the proud aristocracy, the grasping note shavers and a few pot-house politicians, who are endeavoring, for selfish purposes to create discontent in the minds of the masses. The great body of the people are right now as they were when unprincipled men deceived them 1861. Laboring men, farmers, mechanics—all of you be on your guard. Do not allow yourselves to be again deceived.

"Pour in knowledge gently." PLATO, one of the wisest men of ancient Greece; observed that the minds of children are like bottles with narrow mouths. If you attempt to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge is wasted and little received, wheraas with a small stream they are easily filled. Those who wonld make prodigies of young children act as wisely as if they would pour a pail of water into a pint measure.

The laboring and toiling massess are satisfied with the present Constitution. It has proven to them and theirs an aegis of safety. It has protected them from merciless creditors and placed a shelter over the heads of their wives and little ones. Accursed be the hand that would despoil the poor laboring man of the humble home that shelters him!

The Republicans of Ohio are making a grand rally. The prospects of victory are daily increasing. All over the State the papers that went off into the "Liberal" movement are coming home agaiu. Among those we notice the Ottawa *Reporter*, the Akron *Argus*, the Columbus *Vidette* and others. The ranks are rapidly filling up.

Let every man opposed to tampering with the Constitution affording him safety and protection vote for the anti-convention candidates. It is the only security from danger. The abler a man is, if on the wrong side of this vital question, the greater his power to do harm.

Remember that the election occurs on the 5th of August. The time is short. There is yet much work to do. Work, *work*, WORK.

Rally for the constitution as it is. It protects your homestead.

Our present constitution was adopted in 1868. In the convention all classes were represented, not the aristocracy alone. For the first time in the history of the State the rights of the masses were regarded above the interests of any privileged class, and manhood regarded as of more value than money. No man who was a member of that convention and helped to frame the constitution need be ashamed of his act.

It was unkind in the Democrats of Perquimans in denouncing our neighbor of the *Register* for promulgating "ideas that are impracticable and unsound." We suppose, however, that was is more than made up in the support of COBB and GUIRKIN. They are bankers—rich men, and of course are willing to sustain a paper advocating the basing of suffrage upon money instead of manhood.

The present constitution is in accord with the spirit of the living present. Its provisions are genial, liberal, progressive. It is adapted to the wants and necessities of the masses. They are satisfied with it. They feel that it protects them in their rights and secures them in their property. They do not want any change. They will vote for the Anti-convention nominees.

Every provision of our present constitution was inspired by a desire to do justice to all, to elevate the masses, to promote enlightenment, to secure civil liberty, to prevent pauperism, to save the debtor from undue oppression by his creditors, to put away all the barberizing influences of slavery and to encourage a more refined and christian manhood.

The Democrats talk about "restrictions' Ask JOSIAH TURNER and Gov. GRAHAM whether they intend to abide by them. They will answer *no!* The purpose of the restriction clauses was to delude and deceive the people. Do not trust them.

Poor men of North Carolina, you must be up and doing. The enemies of the Coustitution are busy—are sparing no effort to carry the election. They must be defeated. Your rights are in danger

Remember that the holding of a convention will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to our taxes. We are not prepared for this. Vote for our delegates, who will adjourn and come home.

The man who prates to you about "civil rights" in this campaign is a demagogue. That question is settled.

CORRESPONDENCE

Pasquotank County Republican Convention.

By order of the Republican Executive committee of Pasquotank county, the Republicans of said county met in convention (delegate) at Elizabeth city, on the 15th day of July 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. The convention was called to order by Geo W. Cobb, chairman county Executive committee, and on motion of W J Munden, Geo W Cobb was called to the chair, and James S Wilcox and Ivey Roach were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole on credentials, and found every Township to be fully represented. On motion a committee of six (one from each Township) was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the convention, and reported through their chairman the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, the last Legislature, disregarding the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box in 1871, and without any expression whatever from them now in regard thereto, have called a convention of the people. Therefore be it resolved, that we denounce the convention as uncalled for, unsafe, expensive and injurious to the people of the State of North Carolina and therefore do instruct our delegate to vote for the speediest adjournment of the same.

2nd That we endorse the aministration of C HBrogden Governor of the State of North Carolina.

3rd That we endorse the act of our Representative W J Munden, in the Legislature.

The chairman announced that nominations was then in order, whereupon W. J. Munden, W. F. Pool, Hugh Cale and Dr P. John, were put in nomination, before balloting Hugh Cale in a few remarks withdrew his name. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, W. J. Munden having receiaed a majority of the votes on the 1st ballot, was declared nominated. On motion of Ivey Roach the nomination was made unanimous. On motion the following were appointed an Executive committee for the county, to wit: Geo W Cobb chairman, James S Wilcox, W R Cartright, Caleb Griffin, W J Munden, William Morris and W H Fribley. On motion the Secretaries were ordered to send a copy of the proceedings to the "North Carolinian" and the "Raliegh Era" with a request to publish the same.

On motion the convention adjourned with three cheers for W J Munden.

GEO. W. COBB, Chm'n.

JAMES S. WILCOX, IVEY ROACH, } Sect'ys.

Camden County Republican Convention.

In accordance to previous notice the Republicans of Camden County met at Camden C. H., on the 8th inst. for the purpose of nominating a suitable man as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 6th day of September next.

The meeting was called to order by A. P. Cherry, Chairman Executive Committee.

On motion of Nelson Proctor, J. L. Chamberlain was chosen permanent Chairman and A. P. Cherry, as Secretary.

On motion of Nelson Proctor a committee of four from each Township consisting of J L W Sawyer, Solomon Griffin, Sampson Sawyer, Jno H Brite; from South Mills township; Allen Trotman, Peter Bell, Joseph Lewis, Wm P Dozier, from Court House township; Peter Burgess, Asa Knight, Frank Spence, Jos Harrison, from Shiloh township, be appointed to select a suitable man as a candidate to represent Camden in said Convention. The committee retired and in a few moments returned and reported through their chairman J L Chamberlain as the nominee.

On motion a committee of three with the Secretary added was appointed to draft resolutions, who retired and reported the following which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS the question of "Convention in the former campaign was not brought before the people, and whereas the Legislature saw fit to make a call in defiance of the wishes of the people of the State, and whereas it seems to be the avowed purpose of certain would be leaders to keep the State in constant confusion and discord thereby rendering her government unstable and destroying the future peace and quiet of her people.

Resolved, 1st. That as lovers of good government, quiet and order in the State we are opposed to the present mode of altering the State Constitution.

2nd. Discovering that party rancor and personal malice is actuating the movers of this Convention call and not the love of State; we call upon all good citizens to come forward and make one udited effort for the complete overthrow of this scheme.

3rd. The Constitution provides other modes less expensive and much more feasable by which such changes of the Constitution as the people may demaud can be made.

4th. That a copy of the proceedings of the Convention be sent to the NORTH CAROLINIAN for publication.

The Convention adjourned amid enthusiasm and good feeling.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Chm'n.
A. P. CHERRY, Sect'y.

The Convention of 1868.

It is constantly charged by the opposition that the Convention of 1868 was composed mainly of "negroes and carpet baggers," and that our present Constitution framed by that Convention, is not entitled to the respect of the people. Let us see how this is. We publish below a list of the delegates to that body and have marked them *native*, *adopted*, and *colored*. They foot as follows: native delegates, 87, adopted 18, colored 15 making 120. Of the whole number, 120 only 33 were colored and adopted citizens. Let our friends circulate this list, that the people may see for themselves how unfounded is the charge referred to.

Henry M. Ray,	Graham,	Native.
Jere Smith,	Taylorsville	"
Henry E. Chilson,	Wadesboro,	"
George Tucker,	Anson,	"
William Stilley,	Washington,	"
William B. Rodman,	"	"
Parker D. Robbins,	Windsor,	colored.
William A Mann,	Fayetteville	adopted.
Bryant Lee,	Windsor,	colored.
Abial W. Fisher,	Elizabethtown,	adopted
Fred F. French;	"	"
John S. Parks,	Morganton,	native.
T. J. Candler,	Asheville.	"
W. T. Blume,	Concord,	"
C. C. Jones,	Caldwell, county,	"
A. Congleton,	Beaufort	"
W. T. Gunter,	Merry Oaks,	"
Geo. W. Dickey,	Cherokee county,	"
John R. French,	Washington city,	adpt.
David Keaton,	Craven, (dead)	"
W. H. S. Sweet,	"	"
Clinton D. Pearson,	"	colored.
Isaac Kinney,	Lexington, (dead)	native.
S. S. Mullican,	"	"
Wilson Carey,	Yanceyville,	colored.
Milton Hobbs,	Mocksville	native.
Sam'l Highsmith,	Duplin,	colored.
S. W. Peterson,	"	"
E. B, Teague,	Winston	native.
H. C. Cherry,	Tarboro,	colored.
J. T. Harris,	Louisburg	native.
M. J. Aydlett	Gaston county	"
T. D. Hoffer,	Gates,	"
John M. Patrick,	Greene co. (dead)	"
J. H. Williamson,	Louisburg,	colored.
G. W. Welker,	Greensboro,	adopted.
A. W. Tourgee,		"
W. T. J. Hayes,	Halifax,	native.
Henry Eppes,	"	"
J. M. Turner,	Harnett.	"
W. G. B. Garrett,	Haywood,	"
J. H. Duckworth,	Transylvania,	"
Andrew J. Glover,	Hyde,	"
W. H. George,	Alexander,	"
James Hay,	Johnston county	"
Nathan Gulley,	"	"
D. D. Colgrove,	Jones (dead)	adopted.
G. W. Gahagan,	Madison (dead)	native.
S. W. Watts,	Martin,	native.
W. A. B. Murphy.	McDowell, (dead)	"
S. W. Stillwell	Charlotte,	"
Ed. Fullings,	"	adopted.
Geo. A. Graham'	Montgomery,	native.
L. M. S. McDonald,	Moore,	"
Jacob Ing,	Nash, (dead)	"
J. C. Abbott,	Wilmington,	adopted.
S. S. Ashley	New Hanover,	"
A, H. Galloway.	" (dead)	colored.
R. C. Parker,	Northampton (dead)	nat.
H. T. Grant,	"	"
C. C. Pool,	Elizabeth city,	"
Wm. Nicholson,	Perquimans,	"
D. J. Rich,	Pitt (dead)	adopted.
Byron Laflin,	"	"
Jesse Rhodes,	Polk	native.
R. F. Trogden,	Asheboro,	"
T. L. L. Cox,	"	"
R. T. Long,	Richmond county,	"
C. S. Hayes	Robeson county,	adopted.
J. L. Nance,	" "	native.
J. H, French,	Rockingham,	"
Allen Rose,	Rowan county (dead)	"
W. H. Logan,	Rutherford	"
S. Carter,	Sampson county,	"
L. D. Hall,	" (dead)	"
L. C. Morton,	Stanly	"
R. F. Petree,	Stokes,	"
Sam'l Forkner,	Surry, (dead)	"
John M. Marshall	"	"
F. W. Jones,	Washington, co. (dead)	"
Wm. Newson,	Union, (dead)	"
J. P. Andrews,	Wake,	adopted.
S. D. Franklin	"	native.
J H Harris,	"	colored.
John A Hyman,	Warren,	"
John Read,	"	native.
Willie Daniel,	Wilson	"
Jesse Hollowell,	Wayne county,	"
H. L. Grant,	"	adopted.
J Q A. Bryan,	Wilkes,	native.
E. Benbow,	Yadkin,	"
E. Legg,	Brunswick,	adopted
B S D Williams,	Wake (dead)	native
J. W. Hood,	Cumberland,	colored
J. H. Renfrow,	Halifax,	native
Matchett Taylor,	Camden (dead)	"
Cuffee Mayo,	Oxford	colored.
C J Cowles,	Wilkes,	native.
J T Garland,	Yancey,	"
Mark May,	Cherokee,	"
G W Bradley.	Yadkin,	"
E C Bartlett,	Ashe,	"
J M Shaver,	Rowan,	"
Plato Durham,	Cleareland,	"
Jas. R Ellis,	Catawba,	"
J H King,	Lincoln,	"
Henry Barnes,	Rockingham,	"
P. Hodnett,	Caswell,	"
E M Holt,	Orange,	"
John W. Graham,	"	"
J. A. McDonald,	Chatham,	"
J W Ragland,	Granville,	"
J I Moore,	"	"
J H Baker,	Tarboro,	"
Henry A Dowd	"	"
R W King,	Lenoir,	"
Haynes Lennon,	Columbus,	"
J B Hare,	Hertford county,	"
Thos. Sanderlin,	Currituck,	"
Jasper Etheridge,	Onslow,	native.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office, Elizabeth City, N. C., July 13th, 1875.

At a call meeting of the Board of Commissioners was present his Honor J. S. Wilcox, Mayor, Jabez Pritchett, Thos R. Cobb, and Whitman Lane Commissioners.

Ordered that Speuce G. Gamby be allowed Four Dollars for services as Street Commissioner.

Ordered that Wm. Krauss and Jame F Elliott be allowed $15 each for services in making out the special tax list.

No further business the meeting adjourned

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.
WM. KRAUSS. Clerk.

Convention—Opinions of Wise Men.

Read and reflect over the following extract from the message of Governor Reid, of date November 20th 1854:

'The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I RECOMMEND TO THE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.'

Hon. D. M. Barringer delivered a speech to the House of Commons in 1861, from which we quote as follows:

'If we call a Convention, THAT CALL MUST BE ABSOLUTE. THE LEGISLATULE CANNOT CONTROL THE SOVERIGNS, but call them together in pursuance of the Constitution'

Carefully read the following extract from a speech delivered by Governor Bragg, in the city of Raleigh on the first day of June, 1851:

'A Convention of the people cannot be restricted by the Legislature. A Convention may make most unexpected and unacceptable changes in the Constitution, and THE PEOPLE HAVE NO REMEDY!'

Hon. Asa Brigg, in his speech in the State Senate, in December, 1854, on Mr. Graham's Convention bill, said:

'Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the Constitution as it is and desires a change, is a question that ought to be ascertained ANTECEDENT TO ANY LEGISLATIVE ACTION FOR ALTERING THE ORGANIC LAW.'

Extract from the proceedings of a Whig Convention in 1852:

'*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendmen's are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and WE ARE IN FAVOR OF SUBMITTING IT TO THE PEOPLE TO SAY WHETHER A CONVENTION SHOULD BE CALLED OR NOT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AMENDMENTS TO OUR CONSTITUTION.'

Remember that Mr. Dula, of Wilkes, introduced the following as a section of the Convention bill:

"That at the time and places of holding the election for delegates as is hereafter perscribed, the question of Convention or No Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State, and if a majority of the votes so cast shall be against a Convention, then the delegates elected shall not convene."

And every Democrat in the House of Representatives voted against it, thereby refusing to let the people say whether or not they desire a Convention.

Let the uneducated, poor men of North Carolina bear in mind that the following restriction was offered in the House of Representatives to the convention bill:

"Nor shall they require or propose any educational or property or any other qualification for office or voting not now required by the Constitution of North Carolina."

And every Democrat in the House voted against it.

The full count of money in the cash vault of the Treasury at Washington is completed and agrees exactly with Gen. SPINNER's account of what it contained. All the coin that was in any degree worn was actually counted. The new coin was counted by weighing it, and everything proved to a cent. The contents of the vault were $10,000,000, of which nearly $1,500,000 was coin.

We would call the attention of the people to the fact that some of the candidates for the convention in 1875, are the indentical men who were leaders in the convention movement of 1861 It will be recollected that the people were not consulted when that convention was called, nor when the ordinance of secession was passed, bringing after it a long train of woes. The voters were not then to blame, because they were deceived by their "honorable men;" but they will be te blame, if they blindly vote for the same persons now.—*North State.*

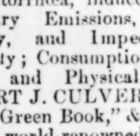
MR. CANDLER, of Buncombe, offered an amendment to the Convention bill that the article in the bill of rights which declares that the Sate of North Carolina shall ever remain a member of the American Union, should not be interfered with, *and every Democrat in the House voted egainst it*, thereby leaving the door open for a new secession.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Phys'can and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.



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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

IN conformity to an Act of the General Assembly an Election will be held in the county of Pasquotank, N. C., on the

1st Thursday in August 1875

at the several voting precincts in said county for the election of Township officers and for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

A poll will also be opened for voting on the question of levying an additional tax sufficient to keep the public schools of the county open four months in the year.

JOHN T. PRICE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, E. City, July 10th, 1875.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

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CHEAP

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Dry Goods

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NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clothing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in this Place, therefore do not

lose your chance to lay in a SUPPLY

and go to

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S,

on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

SUI GENERIS.



MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled**. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

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CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

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In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

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CARPETS,

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DRUS

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Also a large Stock of the

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Such as

BLANKET,

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AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and w sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods



Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK

IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,

COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,

PONGEES AND FOULARDS,

GRENADINES, JAPANESE,

AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,

NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,

MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,

LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,

White Goods in great varity.

Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,

Linen Lawns & Suitings,

Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods,

JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1ST., 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS.

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 13 years of age half price.
Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address.

J. C. PERRY, Proprietor.

☞ The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.

June 2nd, 1875.

State upon relation of James P. Whedbee VS C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Sureties } SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousynd Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Whedbee, Solicitor

Against

C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the case will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
4-6t Clerk.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where, in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1 600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-tf,

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County, } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r,

vs

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weeky newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed In this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the north should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal

Renew.

The Seventh Volume of this paper began three weeks ago. All in arrears will be prompt in paying up, and all whose subscriptions have expired will please renew.

Court in Camden next week.

The slander of some people is as great a recommendation as the praise of others.

Gold at New York 114¼, cotton 15½c, corn from 85c to 86c. At Norfolk corn 88c to 90c.

It is dull because you don't advertise, and you don't advertise because it is dull, so the circle is complete.

An attempt was made by an incendiary, on the night of the 13th inst., to fire the Court House at Gatesville.

It is said that a lie will travel a dozen miles while truth is putting on her boots. But when a dozen lies are started who will follow them? We have'nt the time to spare.

Duplicity and double dealing may succeed for a little while, but a retribution is sure to come. Honesty in politics as in everything else pays best in the long run.

Col D. McD. LINDSEY has been appointed Deputy Supervisor of Internal Revenue. He is one of the most prominent and earnest Republicans in the State He will make a popular and efficient officer.

The Fair will be held about the middle of October. Begin now to make preparations for it, especialy in the stock line. There are some good horses and cattle and sheep in these eastern counties Let them be brought to the Fair.

The Republicans of Hertford county met at Winton on the 7th inst. and nominated J. J. HORTON as their candidate. Resolutions endorsing the administration, denouncing the action of the Legislature in forcing a convention on the people and pledging their cordial support to the nominee were adopted.

A friend has handed us a copy of *The Eastern Star* published at Grahamton, Cape of Good Hope. We see that enterprise is developing that country by building rail roads. The people appreciate their importance and are already realizing their benefits in that country, while in this, where the advantages would be far greater the people manifest so little interest.

A number of the friends of WALTER F POOL, Esq.—and he has hosts of them—urged him to be a candidate for convention. Acting on the principle that the office should seek the man he declined making any personal canvas for the nomination. He is too high toned and honorable to use any of the tricks resorted to by some of our modern politicians. He is one of the most brilliant young men in the District and is fast acquiring the reputation of being one of its ablest lawyers.

The Conservatives of this county held a convention on Saturday. They placed in nomination our townsman FRANK VAUGHAN Esq. A man of moderate views, and conscientious in his convictions, he commands the respect and confidence of all who enjoy his acquaintance. But in accepting the nomination he declared it as his purpose, if elected, to vote for alterations and amendments to the constitution. This won't do Mr VAUGHAN. The people are opposed to any tampering with the organic law by convention. Once begin and they do not know where it will end. It is dangerous. All amendments should be made by the Legislative plan.

We have had numerous letters during the past week severely reflecting upon the conduct of the leaders of the "ring" that are spitting their venom at us. Please excuse us friends, we can't retort in that way. We have some self-respect. Reputation, character, dignity are of some value to us and to stoop to the level of the creatures refered to would oblige us to sacrifice all. We care little for their abuse. When we refused, for the good of the party, to follow their dictation we expected all this sort of thing and are not disappointed. Envy is at the root of it all. Our fealty to the party and the sacrifices we have made for it are too well known to require any vindication at our hands. The good and true men in town and country understand all this. And that is sufficient.

The Republican convention of this county on Thursday last, after a session of some hours, adjourned without making a nomination. In the evening a portion of the delegates reconvened, *locked the door* and nominated W. J. MUNDEN. A large portion of the Repu blicans of the county, including the entire Nixonton delegation, deny the legality of the nomination, but as the Democrats have placed a man in the field we give Mr. MUNDEN the benefit of the doubt and hoist his name among the nominees. As for the Executive committee said to be appointed (it was done in secret session,) its legality is not admitted nor its authority acknowledged. One man cannot *appoint himself* the chairman of a county Executive Committee. The proceedings, as prepared and handed in, do not state all the facts. They were written by the self-constituted chairman.

Three or four men acting in the capacity of a committee have no legal power to dictate the action of a Convention of delegates elected direct from the people. Delegates thus appointed *represent the people,* WHO ARE SOVEREIGN, and in Convention have the right, and should at all times exercise it, of adopting the rules by which they will be governed.

We have received a strong and earnest protest signed by the Nixonton delegation stating their reasons for withdrawing from the Pasquotank convention on Thursday last. That the action of the chairman in denying said delegates, representing the strongest Republican township in the county, a hearing in the convention has caused a storm of indignation is true, but as the CAROLINIAN is the organ of the party of the District, and as Pasquotank is only one county of the fifteen, it would not be right to too much annoy the Republicans of the other counties with the troubles of our own.

An intelligent correspondent informs us that Capt. J. J. GUYTHRIE, Superintendent of U. S. Life Savings' Stations of this District, is making a tour of inspection along the coast. He is making a rigid examination of the Stations and surroundings and inquiring into the conduct of Keepers and Crews. We undersand that in the main those in charge of Stations have been all the service could require. In a few cases however, it was found that the men in charge of these responsible posts either had no adequate idea of the duties required, or ignored the regulation concerning them. To build up the Life Saving Service, the first point should be to secure perfectly trustworthy men to take charge of the Stations—men who will feel an interest in their work and who have force of character enough to impress their crews with the responsibility resting upon them. The Department, we know, will spare no pains to bring about good results and no man should allow himself to stand in the way of progress in this praiseworthy and humane purpose Should life be sacrificed by the remissness or incapacity of keeper or crew of any Station we warn them that the public will hold them to a strict account.

During the late canvas in the townships preceding the county Convention certain friends used our name for the nomination. It was not until after repeated solicitation from active and prominent Republicans in different parts of the county that we consented to accept it, *provided* it came unsolicited. We declared to them all that we did not desire it—that we would make no personal effort to secure it. There are six townships in the county. Salem and Nixonton, the two strong Republican townships, came solid for us; Newland and a portion of Providence voted for us, and a fair expression of the people would have given us Elizabeth City. But we said distinctly to our friends that unless a vote by the delegates direct from the Republicans of each township was allowed to be taken upon the *basis* of representation, in order that Democrats be not counted in deciding the *management* of our organization as well as *who* should be our candidate, we would accept no nomination that would recognize such unfairness and injustice. With the great mass of Republicans in the county we felt that this was a question of vital interest—one the delegates of the Convention had a right to decide themselves. Instead of this they were gagged by the arbitrary dictation of one man who happened to get possession of the chair! It is no wonder an earnest, effective protest was made. Intelligent freemen submit to no such tyranny.

Local Briefs:

G B THOMPSON, Esq., has left a stalk of broom corn at our office 7½ feet in height. He demonstrates that it can be grown successfully here.—Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD started last Monday on a trip North and West.—Our young friend WM. C BROOKS, living at Raleigh, is home on a short visit.—Parties wishing to practice their "fast nags" or drive for pleasure on the track at the Fair Grounds are at liberty to do so.—Watermelons and tomatoes now.—A good many of our people are visiting Nag's Head.—The crop prospect in this county is the best since the war.—The farmers are getting their Flaxseed into market. The price is moderate, only $1,35.—Sunday, the 18th, was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer at 99° and scarce a breath of air to modify the stifling influence.—An excursion party left this morning for Nag's Head to witness the great boat race.

Local Port-Folio.

Went to bed in the dark—the man who couldn't find his match. A round of pleasure—promenade concert. Roll call—the baker's visit. Well fed chickens are like successful farmers—because they have full crops.

Business Locals.

Pacific percale 1 5 cents at Fowler's.

Yard wide, fine unbleached cottons 10 cents at Fowler's.

Go to Fowler's "cash and one price store" for your shoes, hats, &c.

FOR SALE, at a bargain 2000 acres of land in Pasquotank county North Carolina, on the head warters of Pasquotank and Perquimans Rivers, adjoining the William Hinton tract. Growth Pine, Cypress, black Gum and Poplar. Terms easy, boundaries definite and title guaranteed. Price $1,50 per acre, heavy discount for all cash. Address,
Josiah T. White,
Dublin Ind,
or Elihu A. White, Belvidere, N. C.

We have on hand a lot of Dry Lumber which we will sell very low. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having the entire management of and one-half interest in the Jobbing Department of the NORTH CAROLINIAN I would return my thanks to the public for their favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. The larger my patronage the more I earn to buy bread and meat for my family. In my business I know no politics. Work of all kinds done for Democrats as well as Republicans, and on the same liberal terms *for Cash.* Under an agreement Dr. JOHN has, for the past two years, placed the control of the Job Office in my hands. T. T. RUTTER.

Elizabeth City, July 21st, 1875.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print and furnish TICKETS, at the following prices:

Townships Tickets $2 00 per thousand; for less than a thousand $1.50.

Convention Tickets $1.00 per thousand.

No tickets will be sent from this office unless the CASH accompanies the order.

DEATHS.

PRICE.—On Thursday, July 15th, 1875, MAUD BAMFORD, infant daughter of Chas. C. and Lilla De R. Price; aged one month and twelve days.

ETHERIDGE—At the residence of T. J. Murden, in Nixonton township, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Mary C. Etheridge; aged 67 years

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

N G Grandy, Hindrick Murphy, A E Camp, John G Wallace, C A Nash, Norfolk Va; T S Gregory, James M Berry, J H Miskell, C M Murden, Thos J Garner, Ramsom Gregory, T J Skinner, W G Gaither, T B Wilson, Harvey Delong, Judge M L Eure, Judge J W Alberson, Maj H A Gilliam, F Nixon and Son, H White and Daughter, F E Windslow, James Bateman, Carmea Pretro, North Carolina; J Lady, Tenn; C J Mitchel Wilmington N. C.; W W Smith, Raleigh. N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-heart," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kidney Complaint.

—:o:—

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood and uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the acumulations are taken up by the absorbants and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the blood must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaint than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers. who have been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty; as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD. Aug. 20th, 1870.

MR. STEVENS; Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint. weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by my friends to use your Vegetine, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this Complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vegetine. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintance have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 30th, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.; Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years, have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urin, which was often and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetine, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar for a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully,

J. M. GILE,
351 Third Street, South Boston.

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS; Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of Vegetine, and to benefit others, I will state;

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain my urine. Seeing your advertisement in the "Commercial" I bought a bottle of Vegetine, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used Vegetine, and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetine, and nothing else. If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again, I shall try Vegetine as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully.

AUSTIN PARRNTT.
Dec. 1st, 1872. No. 83 Gano St., Cincionatti, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality with two hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.–1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



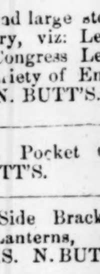
HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.



WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wnt'd. Address Beverly Co. 234 Wabash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.



BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO

PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefblly analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-HOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5-1a. (H C & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raliegh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via, Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

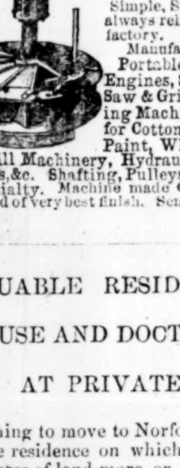
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c, This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

6 m

TO ... GOODS For ... at ... cash, ... Stock of ... to sell them, ... me to sell them ... rice Only ... make every effort to please those who may favor with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy the goods at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live" profit. The quality of them will show what they are upon Examination, and an examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay ... go please call and

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawns, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents. Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Handkerchiefs variety, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver Thimbles, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask Table Linnen Napkins and Doylies, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Laths, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the businecs will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. J. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.
47-3m.

R. H. GRANT, J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants Grocers,

—AND DEALERS IN—

HAY, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

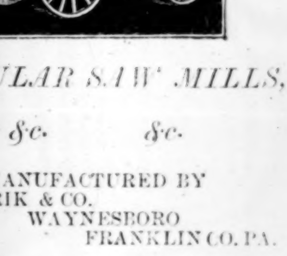
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders.
43-3t.

Steam Engines

AND

BOILERS,



CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs FRIK & CO.
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becoming more and more apareut every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in the counties east of the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with frieght added from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, also pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engins set up and satisfactory started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Sanders Elizabeth, City We do not propose to compete with the numerous *low* price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, complete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinery used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Discriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER.
June 16th 1875. tf.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
Pasquotank County, } Summer Term.

T. D. Pendleton,
VS.
Wm. H. Adams & Jos C Chandler a firm doing business under the name and style of Adams & Chandler.

IT APPEARING that the Defendants above named are non-residents of the State and summons and attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause returnable at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in July 1875, commanding Defendants to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in a civil action for the recovery of Five Hundred and Eighteen dollars and Forty-seven cents, due by note payable to W. A. Greenleaf and assigned to Plaintiff; It is hereby ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published in Pasquotank County for the space of four weeks, notifying the Defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, or judgement pro-confesso will be taken against them.

Witness my hand at office in E. City, this the 1st day of July, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER;
Superior Court Clerk
3-4w. of Pasquotank County.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York.
47-6m.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store situated on the corrner of Road & Ehringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS, Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN M...

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies.
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash
And the mighty bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life.
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will ... succeed
The brightest, sunniest day;
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON'S HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straight forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side bands also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is ... to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same ... and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents. Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.

182 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank and adjacent counties to favor him with a share of patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office to be open on, or about the 10th of ... at the Old Dental Stand in the "... building" up stairs over Dr. John's ... Office.

SCHOOL TAX.

Commissioner's Office,
Pasquotank Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.
June 5th, 1875.

AT the request of a large number of citizens and in pursuance of the requirements of the School law the Commissioners of Pasquotank County have ordered that the question of levying an additional tax sufficient to keep up the schools of the county open four months of the year be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the regular election to be held on the 6th day of August 1875. Those in favor of said tax will vote ballots "For School Tax," those opposed to it "Against School Tax."

P. JOHN,
Chairman.
THOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.
51-6t.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

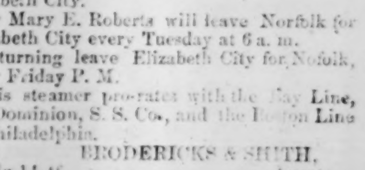
IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins, Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET.
P. O. BOX. 535. NORFOLK, Va.

NOTICE



New Steamboat line between Norfolk and Elizabeth City.

Str Mary E. Roberts will leave Norfolk for Elizabeth City every Tuesday at 6 a. m.

Returning leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, every Friday P. M.

This steamer pro-rates with the Bay Line, Old Dominion, S. S. Co., and the Boston Line for Philadelphia.

BRODERICKS & SMITH,
July 14-tf. Agents.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cadets of Husbandry.

Between the young men and women who are constitutionally eligible to full membership in the order, and the little ones who in the master's discretion are permitted to remain within the hall, being unable to comprehend or disclose its secrets, there stretches a very ample debatable ground of boyhood and girlhood which, the New York *World* thinks, could with great advantage be occupied by the order. The American system rural life in a large measure throws the young people of each family upon their own resources for their daily recreation, and intellectual occupation. Why not establish s lower degree in the order for children, say of ten years or over, calling its members cadets of husbandry, providing a very simple ritual and regalia, and a supplementary A. W. admitting the cadet at the gates in company with a Patron? Place the cadets under a few officers of their own number and in special charge of, say the chaplain or lecturer, and Flora or Pomona, make a nominal initiation fee and monthly due to be paid monthly by the children themselves, provide for their exclusion from the hall during the discussion of secret business, and the thing is done. Apart from the interest, benefit and recreation that will accrue to the children and the possibility of utilizing them in grange processions and musical exercises, the grange will have an admirable training-school whence in future years to draw its materials.

How to Can Cherries, Etc.

Select fresh fruit, and that which is not dead ripe, but just in a condition to be the most palatable. Take the best glass jars with tightly sealing covers. Fill the cans full of fruit and put them into a deep kettle or pan of cold water, first putting a grating of wire into the bottom of it to prevent the cans from touching it. A handful of hay or straw will do as well. Place over a slow fire at first, for if the heat is too great at the commencement the glass will expand too quickly. Let them come to the boiling point, and meanwhile you can prepare a syrup of white sugar, taking half a pound of the best lump sugar to every quart can of fruit. As the fruit in the can shrinks, add more to them. Boil the sugar with just enough water to dissolve it, and skim it thoroughly, then fill up each jar with the boiling syrup, and after cooking them from fifteen to twenty minutes, seal up tightly, taking a towel dipped in cold water to handle the boiling hot cans. Keep the cans in the coolest place in the house, but not in a damp cellar, and look at them in about a week after they are put away to see if the covers are tightly sealed and no bubbles of air are discernible in the fruit. If they are air-tight they will keep for years. It is not a good practice to cook the fruit with the sugar before putting into cans, as it takes away their natural flavor in a great degree.

Getting Rich.

The *Vermont Farmer* says farmers must not expect to get rich in a day. They, like others, need more of the old-fashioned patience that "learns to labor and to wait." The most calamitous of all the results of the war of the rebellion—more deplorable than all the loss of life and a greater burden than the national debt—is the impatience of safe, moderate and wholesome ways of making money and of living. There is a disposition to get rich in a couple of years, a chafing and uneasiness in any business which does not give speedy and large returns. Speculative investments are sought in farming. Farmers shift their stock, and change all their plans to take up that which is on the top wave of success. Now, between the old stupid, obstinate ways, which conceded the value of no improvement, and the modern reckless grasping for a phantom, there is a middle ground which opens wide the door for improvement, and holds abundant promise for success. It is the path which leads by thorough culture to a higher productiveness of the soil, and a larger digestive capacity of the animals which consume the crops. That this kind of farming pays is susceptible of proof.

How to Use Hen Manure.

I find it most economical to use this fertilizer chiefly in a liquid form. In a barrel nearly full of water, I put two or three shovelfuls of the manure, let it stand twelve hours or more, and give it a stirring, then after settling it is ready for use; and as the liquid is carried off daily, I add fresh water and manure to keep up the supply. With this I water occasionally in dry weather such plants as seem to need moisture or a little stimulating. For transplanted articles, at this season, such as cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes, it is very beneficial, also hills of melons, squashes, etc., and the women will find it of great benefit to flowers of all kinds, where the soil is not rich.

A New Disease.

A new potato disease has made its appearance in Algeria within the last two years, and has totally destroyed two-thirds of the crop, and threatens to do even a larger amount of injury. Potatoes attacked by the pest are utterly worthless for any purpose whatever. No animal will eat them, and on opening the tubers it is found that they are honeycombed to the center, and filled with a blackish material that gives forth a very offensive odor. The grub which works the mischief is unknown in Europe, and the name has been given to it of Bryotropha solanella.

Old Bones.

Get all the old bones you can find. Put into a wide wooden trough 500 or 1,000 pounds at a time; take pure sulphuric acid (60 deg. quality), at the rate of two carboys to a ton of bones. Mix half and half with warm water, and apply directly over the bones. Sprinkle over the top with dirt; allow them to remain a day or two, and uncovering, the bones will fall to pieces at the slightest touch. Spread out on the floor to dry, and you will have a super-phosphate better than can be bought.

A Hog Cholera Remedy.

H. C. Willett, of Greenfield, says that a strong tea made of bur vine root fed to hogs in their slops will cure the cholera, as he has proven in several cases. Is also useful as a preventive. Among the other articles he uses to prevent his hogs from contracting the disease, and to keep them in a healthy, thriving condition, are charcoal, ashes, sulphur and saltpeter.

The Loss of the Schiller.

People have become so accustomed to marine calamities for which it is impossible to trace any responsibility that the different result in the Schiller case will perhaps be received with decided satisfaction. It is determined by the inquiry here that the discipline of the ship was at fault, and that the officers intrusted with the navigation at the time the ship struck are directly responsible for her loss. It is a reflection that must have its poignant side to those who had friends on board that if the sailing directions with regard to the use of the lead had been acted on the discovery would doubtless have saved her; but however such reflections may now superfluously harrow the sensibilities of the bereaved it is a duty to give them the widest publicity and to emphasize to the utmost their relation to the case; for only thus can we secure, in favor of the safety of other thousands of passengers, the salutary influence of an example so terrible.

Poisoning.

A strange case of poisoning is reported from Stettin. A gentleman had bought a hat in a shop there, and after having worn it one or two days was troubled with unbearable headache. At the same time little ulcers formed on his forehead, his eyes were inflamed, and the whole of the upper part of his head was much swollen. It was evident that these symptoms were caused by the hat, and upon examination by a chemist it was found that the brown leather in the inside of the hat was colored with a poisonous aniline dye. It appears that inflammation is unavoidable when this dye is in contact with any part of the skin.

The Condition of American Railroads.

In connection with the subject of railways, we quote the statistics from the advance sheets of "Poor's Manual": "The gross earnings of all lines for 1874 amounted to $520,466,016 against $526,419,935 for the year preceding—a decrease of only about one per cent., while the net earnings were $189,570,563 against $183,810,562 for 1873—an increase of over three per cent. The dividends paid amounted $67,042,942, being only $77,267 less than 1873." This is an important point, for it shows that, taking the railroad system as a whole, it has suffered less than other kinds of business, and is now in a condition from which better results may be expected during the ensuing year. Only about 1,940 miles being opened in 1874 against 6,000 in 1873, it will readily be seen that here was a salient reason for the embarrassment caused by the withdrawal of the vast sums of money required for construction—an embarrassment from which our iron interest has not yet begun to recover. The gratifying fact is also stated that "the tonnage transported by railroads in 1874 exceeded that transported in the previous year, proving that the greater portion of our industries have suffered no material disturbance." The editor continues: "The result, on the whole, cannot be considered an unfavorable one. The earnings of the roads were only $5,953,919, or 1.11 per cent. less than those for 1873. They were $52,224,961, or ten per cent. greater than those for 1872. They exceeded by $117,138,803 the earnings of 1871. These facts show how intimate are the relations which the railroad system sustains to the business of the country, how potent its influence in the development of its resources and the firm foundation on which it rests. Previous to 1874 the annual percentage of increase of earnings for many years exceeded ten per cent. those of the one immediately previous. A similar rate of increase for the year would have given an aggregate of earnings of about $585,000,000. Such a result would undoubtedly have been reached but for the condition of our currency. That it was not reached is one of the many proofs of the penalty we pay for delaying the necessary reform." "The number of miles of railroad in operation at the close of 1874 was 72,623 against 70,683 at the close of 1873—an increase of 1,940 miles. This is the smallest number of miles of railroad constructed in one year since 1866. The total amount invested in railroads reaches $4,221,763,594, of which $1,990,997,486 is set down as paid up capital stock, and $2,230,766,108 debt, chiefly bonds. The amount paid as dividends was $67,022,942, or 3.30 per cent. on capital stock invested. This would leave out of net earnings the sum of $121,528,016, or 5.8 per cent. for payment of interest on indebtedness."

Attar of Roses.

The following account of the sources and preparation of the perfume, known as attar of roses, we gather from a most reliable recent work on plant products, the "Pharmacographia" of Fluckiger and Hanbury. It was unknown to the Greeks and Romans. The rose-oil of Dioscorides was a fatty oil, perhaps oil of olives, in which roses had been steeped. The first knowledge we have of the distillation of roses came from Persia, by way of Constantinople, towards the close of the thirteenth century. But the earliest mention we have of the attar is by Kæmpfer, very much later. Kæmpfer speaks with admiration of the rose gardens he saw at Shiraz, in 1683-4, and says that the water distilled from them is exported to other parts of Persia, as well as to all India; and he adds, as a singular fact, that there separates from it a certain fat, like butter, called *Ætr gyl*, of the most exquisite odor, and more valuable than gold. It was not until the seventeenth century that the oil of roses was known, and sold very sparingly by the apothecaries of Italy and Germany. It was scarcely known in English commerce until the commencement of this century.

The chief locality for attar of rose, at least for that which comes to Europe and America, is a small tract in Asiatic Turkey, on the southern side of the Balkan mountains, in the province of Rumelia. The damask rose is the species used, mainly, if not exclusively. The flowers are gathered before sunrise, and are always distilled on the same day. Those that are not taken directly to the still, are spread out in cellars. The still is of copper, of the simplest description, to which a straight tin tube is added, cooled by traversing a tub fed by a stream of water. The roses are thrown in whole, twenty-five to fifty pounds to a charge, with an adequate supply of water. The runnings are received in glass flasks, which are kept for a day or two at a temperature not lower than sixty deg. Fahrenheit, by which time most of the oil, bright and fluid, will have risen to the surface. From this it is skimmed off by means of a small tin funnel, with a long handle and a fine orifice. The yield of the attar from the rose-water does not exceed 0.04 per cent. A large part of the rose-water used in England, is made in the southeast of France, at Cannes and Nice; where also a little rose-oil is produced, of a fine quality, commanding a high price.

The Newspaper Joke.

Too many papers, says editor Bright before the Wisconsin Editorial Association, are conducted with an eye to gain the praise of the worst classes. Editors are only boys of a larger growth, and like, as all do, to hear their work commended. There is nothing that tickles the vanity of an editor more than to hear his productions praised. Now what is it that makes a paper praiseworthy? That it contains something that it will make a grocery store lounger carry it in his pocket, to show it to the other vagabonds who congregate around the stoves in groceries and saloons, that it contains a smutty joke or an indecent allusion, or a story only fit to be read in such places, or that it contains the quality that intelligent and respectable people can approve? It is not a high compliment to an editor to see a knot of scalawags gather round one who is reading aloud from his paper, hear the loud laugh and the exclamation that those are devilish good things. It looks as if he had been guilty of publishing something low and mean. But there are hundreds who are more highly flattered by praise of this kind than any other—and praises from such people come much more freely than any other, and too many editors try to increase their popularity with them. They cultivate a beastly knack for dressing indecent things in more garments, devising new styles for murdering jokes—and attempts at jokes, which are by no means to be overlooked—in which something good people hold sacred is ridiculed; in which virtue receives a stab. It is not, I believe, too much to say that of all the jokes that find their way into the newspapers, one-half are made to popularize them with the worst classes, and are intended to be at the expense of something good.

Punishing Drunkards.

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, chairman of the Massachusetts board of health, proposes to punish the drunkard with political disabilities. For the crime of being drunk in public he would deprive him of civil rights for six months; one such exhibition to be construed as proof of habitual drunkenness. Of this the *Christian Register* says: Very good. Then no man with the least self-respect or with any fair estimate of the dignity of the voter, would be caught getting drunk in public. As it is, suffrage is literally dirt cheap to every masculine thing on two legs, even if the legs are tangled. Dr. Bowditch's proposition would operate well in two ways—to discredit and discourage intemperance, and to elevate the standard of citizenship.

An Overtaxed Brain.—Better than stimulants, tonics or medicines, is sleep to the exhausted brain. The motto of the overtaxed brain-worker should ever be—more sleep, more sleep, and as much as possible of the folding of the hands to sleep. By day or by night, after meals or before, early or late, in the horse car or on the ferryboat, we should welcome each desire to doze as an angel from heaven.

THE RIFLEMEN'S CONTEST.

The American Team Winning the Match at Dollymount.

The great shooting contest at Dollymount, between the American and Irish riflemen, drew an immense crowd. The road from Dublin to the scene of the shooting, a distance of three miles, was lined during the morning with people en route to the range. American and Irish flags were displayed on all sides. The weather was hazy and a high wind was blowing. Fully 10,000 persons were on the grounds, including the lord mayors of London, Dublin, and York.

The firing began soon after 11 A. M. at the 800 yards range. A detachment of the Fiftieth regiment acted as markers. Both sides did fine shooting, and a large majority of the scores were bull's eyes. The result was one point in favor of the Irish team, the total scores standing: Americans, 337, Irishmen, 338. The individual scores were:

AMERICANS.		IRISHMEN.	
Gildersleeve	56	Wilson	58
Yale	57	Hamilton	56
Fulton	58	McKenna	52
Coleman	56	Milner	55
Bodine	52	Johnson	58
Dakin	58	Pollock	59
Total	337	Total	338

The shooting at the 900 yards range was finished at about 4 P. M., and the result was largely in favor of the Americans. The total scores being: Americans, 327; Irishmen, 292. The individual scores out of a possible sixty were:

AMERICANS.		IRISHMEN.	
Gildersleeve	56	Wilson	50
Yale	52	Hamilton	54
Fulton	57	McKenna	44
Coleman	48	Milner	37
Bodine	59	Johnson	54
Dakin	55	Pollock	53
Total	327	Total	292

The shooting at the 1,000 yards range was remarkably fine on both sides. It was won by the Americans by a score of 303 against 299 for the Irishmen.

The match has been won by the American riflemen by a total of 967 to 929 for their Irish opponents. The individual scores at the 1,000 yards were:

AMERICANS.		IRISHMEN.	
Gildersleeve	52	Wilson	55
Yale	51	Hamilton	51
Fulton	46	McKenna	53
Coleman	52	Milner	41
Bodine	51	Johnson	50
Dakin	51	Pollock	49
Total	303	Total	299

The number of persons who assembled to see the shooting gradually increased, and by the hour the match closed there were fully 10,000 on the ground. The victory of the American marksmen was hailed with tremendous enthusiasm.

A most enthusiastic ovation was given to the American team on their return from Dollymount to Dublin in the evening. A grand banquet in their honor was given by the lord mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House. A large number of distinguished guests, including the lord mayors of London and York, were present. The Irish riflemen admit the superiority of the Americans throughout the match, and acknowledge that their victory was fairly won.

The comparative merits of muzzle and breech-loaders are widely discussed. The American team used breech-loaders. Fulton, Bodine, Dakin and Coleman shooting with Remington rifles, and Gildersleeve and Yale with Sharp's rifles. The Irish team all used Rigby's muzzle-loaders. The following is the complete score:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	56	56	52	164
G. W. Yale	57	52	51	160
Major Henry Fulton	58	57	46	161
R. C. Coleman	56	48	52	156
Col. John Bodine	52	59	51	162
Gen. T. S. Dakin	58	55	51	164
Totals	337	327	303	967

THE IRISH TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Wilson	58	50	55	163
Hamilton	56	54	51	161
McKenna	52	44	53	149
Milner	55	37	41	133
Johnson	58	54	50	162
Pollock	59	53	49	161
Totals	338	292	299	929

Total for American team ... 967
Total for Irish team ... 929

Americans over their opponents ... 38

Ringing for the Water Boy.

A good story is told of a verdant one who was passenger in a railroad express train, and became thirsty.

"Where's that 'ere boy with the water can?" he queried of his next neighbor.

"He has gone forward to the baggage car, I suppose," was the reply.

"Wall, d'ye s'pose I kin git him back here agin?"

"Certainly," said the other, "you have only to ring for him;" and he nodded towards the bell-line that ran above their heads.

No sooner said than done. Before any one could prevent it Rusticus had seized the line and given it a tremendous tug. The consequences were at once obvious; three shrill whistles were heard, half a dozen brakemen ran to their posts, and the train came to a standstill with a suddenness that startled half the passengers with astonishment, and caused every man next a window to hoist it and look out to see what was the matter.

In a few minutes the conductor, red and excited, came foaming into the car to know who pulled that bell-rope.

"Here, mister, this way; I'm the man," shouted the offender, drawing all eyes upon him.

"You!" said the conductor, "and what did you do it for?"

"'Cos I wanted some water."

"Wanted some water?"

"Sartain; I wanted the water boy, and my pardner here in the seat said I'd better ring for him, as we do at the hotel, an' so I yanked the rope. Will he be along soon? An' by-and-bye, what in thunder be you stoppin' for?"

The shout of laughter that greeted this honest confession was too much for the conductor, and he had to wait till he had got his train under way again before he explained the mysteries of the bell-rope to his verdant customer.

Woman's Dress.

The New York *Times*, in a sensible article on the extravagance of woman's dress, remarks that men are beginning to be weary of expensive dress, regardless of the material of which its substance is made. Nothing deforms a woman's dress so much, whether in the eye of the painter or of the ordinary man of good taste, as these trimmings. We know of a dress, recently made, of which the material cost $25 and the making $90. Now, a man who spends two-thirds of the latter sum upon a full suit, which lasts him all summer, dresses expensively. And as to beauty, the most beautiful dress that has been seen publicly in New York for years, had not a scrap of trimming on it to spot its mass of soft, rich color, or break its beautifully-flowing lines. Men are beginning to take it very hardly that women spoil their dresses and mar their own beauty just to trim themselves into costliness and expense."

What One Check Did.

As an instance of what one check accomplished, and how its meanderings terminated, it is stated that one was drawn by a prominent gentlemen of New Haven about two weeks ago for about $800, and was passed by the indorser to a lumber firm in another part of the city. From thence it went to seven other concerns, and found its way to the original drawer of it. The last indorser happened to be one who was in arrears to the drawer, and seeing his name to the check and the rounds the check had gone and the good it had done, concluded he would "do something" handsome to the drawer, and paid it over. That check liquidated several thousand dollars' worth of accounts.

The Delaware peach growers' association, in making an estimate of the crop for 1875, are of the opinion that not less than 6,000,000 of baskets will be gathered, 4,000,000 of which, it is probable, will be transported by rail and 2,000,000 by water.

He Wouldn't Trade.

Max Adler has this: Mr. Mix, the owner of a marble-yard in our place, has been advertising regularly in the *Morning Argus* for some time past, and the other day, when the bill was sent to him, he called upon Col. Bangs, the proprietor, to see him about it. The following conversation ensued:

Mix—"Colonel, I came 'round to have a little talk about this advertising bill. It's bigger'n I expected—a good deal bigger, and as times are hard and people not indulging in high-priced monuments and such luxuries, I want to see if I can't make some kind of an arrangement with you. If I can get you to take it part out in trade."

Bangs—"Hm-m-m! I don't know."

Mix—"Now, how'd you like a blue marble dog, with his mouth open and his tail switched over his ribs? I've got one of the loveliest of those things that you ever saw. It's a work of art. You can almost hear him growl, he's so natural. You ought to have a marble dog. It's a sign of cultivated taste. It shows that a man has a love for the beautiful. I can rig him up in your parlor, or I might speckle him over with paint and put him into your front yard to skeer the boys off your grass. If you have tha dog laying there and you stand at the door and bark, there isn't a boy anywheres dar'st come within forty foot of the house at night."

Bangs—"I believe I don't care for a dog."

Mix—"Now, if you are the kind of a man I take you for—culture, feeling, a love for high art and such things—I know exactly what you do want. I can read your thoughts while I'm talking to you. You are saying to yourself: 'If Mix only had a figger of little Samuel saying his prayers, and an angel looking at him, I'd take that.' Well, sir, you'd hardly believe it, but I've got that very identical group. It's just lovely. Why, the women come in, shed tears over it, and everybody gets excited except Barney Maginn, who asked my foreman why he turned up the angel's nose, and why little Samuel's big toe was four inches long. It was made longer so's to keep his leg from getting loose. But nobody minds Maginn. Now, I'll just throw that glorious work of art away on you. I'll sacrifice it. You may have it for the price of the marble. It'll make your boys devotional. It'll light up your family circle. You may put it in the entry for a kind of hat-rack; lay your umbrella against the angel and rest your hat on Samuel. It's one chance in ten thousand. Cancel that bill, and you'll find that delicious statue in the house when you get home."

Bangs—"Mr. Mix, I guess I'll have to ask for the cash."

Mix—"What! Won't take Samuel, or the dog, or anything?"

Bangs—"I think I'll have to say no."

Mix—"Not even a sleeping lion, with his tail under him, or a mantle-piece, or a hitching-post?"

Bangs—"No."

Mix—"Well, well. And you talk about educating the public. You want to shove yourself off as a man of sense and learning. Why, such a man as you ain't fit to write for a paper that's used for lamp lighters in a blind asylum; you ain't, indeed."

Then Mr. Mix went over to the cashier's desk and paid the bill.

The Use of Paris Green in the Extermination of the Potato Beetle.

Prof. McMurtrie, of the United States Agricultural College, has interested himself in examining into the potato beetle question, and experimenting upon the results of the use of paris green upon the plants and the soil. In a report of his experiments he says:

Facts argue against the possibility of any considerable accumulation of arsenic in the soil by successive applications of paris green in the quantities usually recommended for the destruction of the Colorado potato beetle. Where rotation of crops is observed, and application of the poison cannot, therefore, take place more than once in three or four years, it is probable that each application, being acted upon by the natural solvents of the soil, will be removed by drainage before another is made. And even where annual applications are made so much time must elapse before the limit could be attained that no injury need be feared from this cause. In order to determine whether any of the plants in the four series experimented upon had absorbed and assimilated any arsenic during the period of growth, the plants, after reaching complete maturity, were collected and carefully washed to remove any arsenic adhering to them mechanically, and tested by careful application of Marsh's test as described by Wormley. By this means I failed in any case to detect arsenic in the plants. I also examined in the same way potatoes from crops to which heavy applications of paris green had been made, and obtained similar negative results. With these facts before us, and without considering what may be the result of a series of experiments continued through a series of years, we must conclude that plants have no power to absorb and assimilate compounds of arsenic, and that though the latter may, by its presence in the soil, exert an injurious influence upon vegetation, yet they are practically without effect until the quantity present reaches—

For paris green about 900 pounds per acre.

For arsenite of potassa about 400 pounds per acre.

For arseniate of potassa about 150 pounds per acre.

The fears of many of our agriculturists need, therefore, be no longer entertained; yet, though they will suffer no injury from poisoning by arsenic in chemical combination with vegetable products, great care should be exercised in the matter of removing any particles adhering mechanically to them.

We must also offer the warning, which cannot be too frequently repeated, that every one using such compounds should be particularly careful about storing them, since all accidents that have occurred from poisoning by paris green and other things of like character have resulted from carelessness in this particular.

Summer Fashions for Ladies.

Rouleau collars and English standing collars, with turned-down points in front, are more in favor than the newer Byron shape. All linen collars should be made with a dickey attached. Plain white linen is used in making them, but some have the inside lined with hair-striped linen, blue, brown, or black. Striped and colored hosiery is rapidly displacing white. Brown, gray, blue, lavender, and drab solid colors are more in vogue than stripes, but these somber-colored hose are relieved by rich and bright silk clocks, starting at the ankle and running half way up the leg, or up to the old garter point below the knee. Stockings are never gartered now below the knee. They are woven or knit, one yard long from the heel to the top, and are suspended by clasps and elastics from the under garments. Lace making is the fashionable fancywork of ladies in New York this season, and bids fair to rival crochet, knitting and Berlin wool embroidery as a pastime for mornings at the seaside and the watering places. The most elegant toilets are now made with the corsage or basque fastened with hooks and eyes instead of buttons. Bows of ribbon, at intervals of six inches, take the place of the buttons. Black lace shawls or points and black lace sacques are worn by the most elegant and fashionable women for street walks in midsummer weather. Small scarfs of Valenciennes insertion and edging are worn tied close around the neck, and forming a bow, and ends falling like a jabot on the bosom. Such scarfs are sometimes made of plain Brussels net, hemmed, the ends finished with antique guipure, Valenciennes, or any other fine real lace. Half-high and low shoes are worn for the house, the croquet ground, and short country walks.

The Brooklyn bridge is to be beaten before it is finished. Its rival, which is to be constructed over the Frith of Forth, Scotland, will be the largest in the world. The height will be 150 feet, and the number of spans 100. The great span in the center is to be 1,500 feet, or nearly one-third of a mile in width, and the smaller spans 150 feet. It will cost about $10,000,000.

THE STORY OF THE TRIAL.

How the Jury Stood at First, at Last, and During the Intervening Time.

The following, relative to the great Brooklyn trial, we clip from the *World*: The jury in the first place, after eating their dinner and inspecting the keyholes, sent out for pen and paper and took a test ballot, with the result nine to three in favor of the defendant, Messrs. Jeffrey, Davis and Flate being, as they were at the end, Mr. Tilton's adherents. The first formal ballot was taken with the unexpected result: For Beecher, eight; for Tilton, four. This accession to the ranks of the Tilton party was due, according to juryman Taylor, to Mr. Whelan, who, Mr. Taylor says, "did not seem to be settled in his mind on the evidence at first." Mr. Whelan would not talk, but the impression of others of the Beecher jurors was that he was a Beecher man from the start, and after finding the Tilton men in so small a minority joined them to weaken them afterward by his defection. Eight to four continued to be the ballot for some time, and the jury lay half awake around the tables all night discussing the evidence, principally that of Mr. Beecher, balloting every hour with the same result. In the morning after breakfast a further ruse was adopted by the stronger party; two more of them—not positively known, but supposed from something dropped by a juryman to be Messrs. Halstead and McMurn—going over apparently to the Tilton side, and making the ballot six to six. Here it stood for two or three ballots, when all the Beecher men deserted in a body and left the vote nine to three again. During the day Mr. Flate was brought over to the Beecher party, and then finally Mr. Davis, so that at the close of the day the vote was eleven to one (that is, according to Mr. Taylor). Mr. Davis, by the way, had been the most voluminous advocate of Mr. Tilton's cause, and was principally concerned, with Mr. Jeffrey, who did his voting very quietly and talked little, in the messages to his honor asking for the judge's charge, which were the sole signs from the jury room during these first days. Finally, Mr. Jeffrey, who was fairly open to conviction all along, was induced by one of the Beecher jurymen, without the knowledge of the others, to consent to a verdict for the defendant. This was to be communicated to the rest of the jury and to his honor at eight o'clock that evening, according to the private arrangement, though no ballot was taken.

Then came a catastrophe. In the course of some desultory conversation upon matters remotely connected with the trial, Mr. Carpenter, who, in common with all the jurymen, was ignorant of the turn affairs had taken, let fall the unlucky remark as to the issue:

"My son-in-law had a bet upon our verdict," said he.

Upon this Mr. Flate started up, and said, forcibly enough, that if that was the case his vote should return to Tilton; and an unpleasant feeling at once arose, which led to discussion and resulted in the irrevocable return of Messrs. Jeffrey and Davis also to their original vote. The jury stood nine for Beecher and three for Tilton again.

The feeling was so high even that a note was sent to his honor by the three men or some of them containing Mr. Carpenter's remark. This note was indorsed, "In confidence." His honor, when spoken to on the subject, recollected perfectly receiving the note. The "In confidence" puzzled him, and he sent back word to the jury that he could not open the communication unless it was to be submitted to the counsel. The jury replied that it was not a matter requiring the attention of counsel, nor a request for instructions upon any point whatsoever. But his honor persisted in his view, and as the jury was unwilling that counsel should see the note, it was returned to them unopened. Up to this time the usual ballot, with the exceptions noted, had been eight to four. After this time it did not vary and nine to three came up every time. The evidence sent up only helped the jurors to sharp words. The Beecher men threw out Tilton's testimony from the first, followed suit with Moulton's and then with Mrs. Moulton's, under the estimate, as expressed by Mr. McMurn, that Mrs. Moulton was a good woman but that her evidence had been manufactured for her. The other side took their principal stand upon her testimony, except Mr. Davis, who based his opinion largely upon the exclusion by the defense under the law of a part of it—namely, her relation to Mr. Woodruff and others, after the afghan interview, of its particulars. The mass of reading material helped rather than hindered the breach, every man finding only support for his own opinion among its many pages. The jury wanted badly to be discharged. In all fifty-three ballots were taken.

The jurors, apart from their business, had a rather dull time, but they did have their amusements. "Flate," said Mr. Taylor, plaintively, "jumped on the tables, flapped his arms, and crowed like a rooster." Thyer sang comic songs and danced jigs, and was the life of the whole assemblage. There were walking matches and running matches around Judge McCue's court room, in which Mr. Jeffrey was the most athletic competitor. McMurn and Thyer paired off, the former and older man taking charge of the latter. "He was a light-headed and rather ticklesome fellow," said McMurn, who looks much like his friend, "and I saw to him all through. He was for Beecher from the start." Halstead and Fitter, seatmates in the jury box, got along together well. Davis had the especial care of Flate. Carpenter, of all the lot, was most alone, which accounts, perhaps, for his constant appearance with a fan at the window of every room where it pleased Providence to place him. Mr. Taylor thinks the court officers could have overheard their conversations. Several scraps of recent newspapers came in at first with the jury's meals, and some of the jurors read them. Taylor wrote a note to the judge to have the repetition of this prevented, but was induced not to send it, and the officers were merely instructed to retain such papers or scraps of papers as should thereafter appear.

The determination to keep the processes and result of the "deliberation" a secret was due to the urgency of the plaintiff's jurors, with whom the others were friendly enough. Indeed, after the breach had become impossible to be healed, the strongest friendship in the room was struck up between Messrs. Halstead, Jeffrey, Whelan and Davis—two of Mr. Beecher's adherents, and two of Mr. Tilton's.

Luncheon.

A lady writing to *Scribner's* magazine on the subject of luncheon says that the dishes on the lunch table should be light—but prettily served. A meal of cold meats, pickles, creams, fruits, thick chocolate, with dry toast, etc., can be more easily made attractive, as every experienced housekeeper knows, than the heavy courses of a dinner. It is advisable, too, for this noonday meal, to color the table warmly. The majority of economical housewives buy the plain white china for every day use, but it has, to us, a chilly and meager air in conjunction with the ordinary snowy napery. There are equally cheap sets of both English and French china of delicate and rich colors, which, under skillful handling, convert an ordinary meal into a picture. The most beautiful and (where there is any room) the cheapest table decoration is, of course, flowers. A little care and trouble will provide these without expense. Morning glory vines, Cobea, wild ivy, and Learii will grow each in a foot square of the back yard, and bestow themselves skyward thereafter, and with a few boxes of Coleus in an attic window, will crown your board with splendor like jewels, until the snow comes. This daily lunch requires, perhaps, time and care; but our reader will find her reward at the end of the year, if she have established the custom in her house of a wholesome, unhurried, dainty meal, where she can meet her children and friends cheerfully and with little cost.

To cut glass to any shape without a diamond, hold it quite level under water, and, with a pair of strong scissors, clip it away by small bits from the edges.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The return match between the American and Irish teams took place at Dublin before one of the largest gatherings which ever took place in the city. The excitement was great and heavy bets were made on the result. The shots were at targets eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards distant, and for the eight hundred yard target the Irish team won the toss. At the conclusion of the shooting the Irish team was one point ahead, having made 338 out of a possible 360, to the Americans 337. The average shooting at the target was fifty-six and one-sixth out of a possible sixty. At Creedmoor last year the score of the eight hundred yard match stood: Americans, 325; Irish, 317. In the nine hundred yard match the Americans were victorious by a total of thirty-four points, the result being: Americans, 327; Irish, 292; the score standing: Americans, 664; Irish, 630. At Creedmoor, at the end of the nine hundred yard shooting, the score stood: Americans, 636; Irish, 629. In the one thousand yard match the Americans were successful by a score of four points, making their entire score thirty-eight points ahead of the Irish team. The umpire made the announcement that the Americans were victorious. The one thousand yard match stood for Americans, 303 points; for the Irish team, 299 points. Grand total: American team, 967 points; Irish team, 929 points. At Creedmoor, Sept. 25, 1874, the first match between the the American and Irish teams, the score was 934 to 931 in favor of the American team. Thus the Americans won both matches.

Further reports from France place the damage by floods at $24,000,000 in the cities of Toulouse and Agen alone. Contributions are pouring in from all parts of France, Switzerland and Belgium......The Italian Senate has passed a bill for the suppression of brigandage in Sicily and elsewhere......The Khedive of Egypt formally opened a new court of international appeal......The daily record of damages by flood and tornado is enlarged by a storm at Decorah, Ia., which destroyed property to the value of $150,000. Several bridges were carried off..... China has made liberal appropriations for representation at the Philadelphia Centennial......A great typhoon visited Hong Kong May 31. The steamer Poyang was wrecked near Macao, and one hundred and twenty-five lives were lost, one hundred and fifty junks were destroyed and great damage done to property in Canton, Hong Kong and Whampoa......The Chinese authorities declare their inclination to exterminate the Formosean savages and to build walled towns on the island......John Condon, of Chicago, Ill., drew a revolver at the breakfast table and shot his wife twice, instantly killing her. He then shot himself, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. On the police attempting to arrest him he fired at them, but without effect. Jealousy was the occasion for the shooting.

The Iowa Republicans nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor. The platform declares that as specie is the only reliable legal tender, a currency convertible with coin should therefore be gradually attained; a revenue tariff adjusted to encourage home industries; that no more public land should be ceded to corporations; that the patent laws be revised to relieve industry from monopolies; opposes a third term and thinks the President's letter effectually does away with the subject; indorses free education and the public schools. ......A collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad by which fifteen immigrants, both conductors and two other train employees were injured......The internal revenue receipts for one year up to July first amounted to $156,479,132,29......One week's health report of New York city showed 147 cases of contagious diseases, as follows: Diphtheria, seventy-eight; scarlet fever, fifty-one; small-pox, seventeen; typhoid fever, one.....The California Democratic Convention nominated Wm. Irwin for governor. The platform opposes the unconstitutional interference of the federal administration in the domestic affairs of the State, by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another portion of the Union in bankruptcy and servitude; denounces the Republican party for corrupt administration, for the curse of an inconvertible currency and for the attempt to pass the "Force bill;" opposes the division of the school fund; declares the right and duty of the government to regulate corporations to prevent their being made monopolies; favors equal taxation; and opposes all legislation known as "prohibitory." ......The United States steamer Lancaster has reached Fortress Monroe from Rio Janeiro, having on board several cases of yellow fever.

The report that the king of Burmah refuses to allow British troops to pass through his territory is officially confirmed......There is no diminution in the frightful mortality from measles and typhoid fever in the Fiji Islands. Medical aid is to be sent from Australia...... The peasants of Deva and vicinity in Transsylvania, Austria, have revolted against the nobles and defeated a battalion of militia. Many persons have been killed, including two judges. Regular troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak......Gen. Cortina has been arrested and placed under guard by Col. Manuel Parrat, of the Mexican regular cavalry. Cortina's police have been arrested, disarmed and imprisoned. There is great excitement in Matamoras, and trouble is anticipated...... Alexander Ervin, having charge of the foundry business of Henry C. Morris, of Philadelphia, who recently failed, has been discovered to have embezzled sums amounting to $1,200,000, and extending over several years........Col. E. B. Carling, quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Financial embarrassments, complicating his official affairs, is assigned as the cause of his suicide.....The new postal arrangement with foreign countries went into effect July first......A member of the Baltimore city council was expelled for taking a bribe. He makes the second man expelled from that body for corruption......One hundred Germans, men and women, exiled on account of the new religious laws of Germany, have arrived in this country and were enthusiastically received.

Paris dispatches place the loss by inundations in the southwestern portion of France at $60,000,000, and the number of lives lost at three thousand......John Hughes was hanged in the jail yard at Newton, N. J., for brutally murdering his wife in January last. In his remarks while upon the scaffold he neither acknowledged or denied the crime, although at the time of his arrest he admitted it......The Philadelphia revenue officers seized the large tobacco warehouse of Henry Mehl & Co., and took Mr. Mehl into custody on a charge of removing snuff from his factory unstamped and improperly stamped......The official figures from the Irish-American rifle match show the Americans won by thirty-nine points instead thirty-eight......The Swiss national council has voted $5,000 to defray the expenses of a proper representation of Swiss products and industry at the Philadelphia Centennial....The assembly of Cape Colony has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of sundry independent territories south of Natal, inhabited by one hundred and fifty thousand Caffres......By the burning of the stables of the East Genesee street railroad company, at Auburn, N. Y., eighteen horses perished......Private advices from the Black Hills report extensive discoveries in gold.

Another of those awful disasters, which seem more terrible when they come in seasons of pleasure, took place July 5th. The collision was upon the Rockaway branch of the Southern railroad of Long Island, and was the most appalling that has happened in the neighborhood of New York for years. A train of six cars left Williamsburgh for Rockaway, and when at a short distance beyond Lawrence station collided with another train on its way to Valley Stream. These six cars were crowded by nearly five hundred people in search of pleasure, and the engines approaching, each at a speed of ten miles an hour, came together with fearful force. The cars were telescoped, and a scene of gayety and joy was instantly replaced by one of panic and horror and death. Seven persons were killed without a minute's warning, and twenty-seven wounded, some of them, no doubt, fatally. The only marvel is that the loss of life is not greater. The passengers, as usual, were packed into the cars, and many were compelled to stand on the platforms.... The Americans in London held a banquet in the Crystal Palace on the fourth of July....... Miss Lizzie Ihling, niece of Prof. John Wise, made a balloon ascension from Philadelphia, and when about five thousand feet up the balloon burst, the gas pouring out in such quantities as to cause the lady to fall into the basket in an insensible condition. The parachute arrangement of the balloon saved the wreck from falling with great velocity, and Miss Ihling was only badly injured by her fall, when the spectators expected her to be dashed to pieces......Ground was broken at Atlanta, Ga., in the presence of an immense throng for the Atlanta cotton factory......Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to undertake revival meetings in Paris......The members of the diplomatic body and Portugese dignitaries of high rank waited on Mr. Moran, the United States Minister to Portugal, and congratulated him on the anniversary of American independence.

The American rifle team were accorded a grand reception at Belfast......The funeral of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, of Austria, was attended by the entire Austrian court and many high officials from other countries......The German government has decided to build a naval hospital in San Francisco for the benefit of their squadron in the Pacific.....Mr. Gambetta, the French editor, has refused a challenge from M. Cassaignac, an opposing editor, on the ground that he has other duties and responsibilities toward his party and France than to hold himself open to the first opponent who may seek to destroy him...... The steamtug Lumberman, while returning from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk, Va., with a pleasure party of eighteen on board, was run into off Sewell's Point by the steamer Isaac Bell, and sunk immediately in fifty feet of water. Ten of the party were drowned...... A violent thunder storm passed over portions of the country and did considerable damage. In Milford, Pa., a large hotel which was shortly to have been opened was struck by lightning and greatly damaged. A number of houses in the towns about Worcester, Mass., were injured by lightning. In Nyack, N. Y., two men were instantly killed by lightning while lathing a house. In Portsmouth, Va., two boys were killed by a bolt......A party of seven lads, while bathing at Fall River, Mass., joined hands and walked off a sand-bar into deep water. Six of their number were drowned. The seventh lad reached the shore......The Canadian lumber trade continues very dull. There are no sales to report, and the yards are becoming crowded. The mills are still running, but will be shut down unusually early this season.

The New South.

The total acreage of the twelve Southern States, including Texas, is 506,740,960 acres, of which only 55,001,124 acres are under cultivation. These figures are suggestive. They speak volumes for the possibilities of that section, whose large revenues are derived from the cultivation of but a little over nine per cent. of the entire acreage. If all of that fertile belt were once brought under cultivation for cotton, tobacco, sugar, and other crops, its productive wealth would be something that would surpass the wildest dreams of the old owners of the soil. It is estimated that seven per cent. of the land available for the production of cotton now yields, under unskilled labor, a return of $300,000,000, a sum that is more than double the entire annual production of precious metals within the United States. In the markets of the world the American cotton stills holds an easy supremacy. India and Egypt have large cotton districts, but in working up the staple that comes from these countries, it is found necessary to mix American cotton with it in order to improve the quality for manufacturing purposes. So long as this is the case the world will continue to look to the South for the larger and better portion of its cotton supply, and if the crop be increased as it should be, there can be no danger of rivalry for many a year to come, if ever. But the South has just now a still better opportunity to exert its productive powers. The war in Cuba is now being prosecuted with the torch rather than with the sword. Spain held on with a death grip to the Gem of the Antilles because of the immense revenues that have come from its rich plantations. Hence the insurgents have discovered that it was their best policy to burn the sugar districts, and between the flames of war and the heavy taxes of Spanish rulers the planters have grown discouraged, and the sugar crop is sadly diminished. It is estimated that fully one hundred sugar estates have been destroyed already, and those previous to the war were worth $25,000,000. Amid this wholesale destruction of the sugar-producing lands, the world is looking about for other sources of supply. Where shall they be found? Louisiana, Mississippi, and portions of the Gulf States can give partial answer to the question. Owners of the soil in that section will find it far more profitable to turn their minds to this industry than to indulge in political quarrels which only work injury all around. The United States has been paying Cuba $65,000,000 annually for sugar and molasses alone, and if a portion of this sum could be diverted to the Southern section it would result in profit to all concerned. Sugar and cotton, however, are only a portion of the great crop which the South can be made to yield. Tobacco, rice, fruits, the staple products of corn, wheat, and vegetables, and a revenue from its mineral resources, make up the wealth that awaits those who shall invest and labor there.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Serving a Writ at a Funeral.

The Montreal *Witness* says that while Charles Devlin, Esq., warden of Ottawa county, was attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. B. Devlin, a bailiff forced his entrance into the convent while service was going on to serve him with a writ for $200,000 on behalf of the Northern Colonization railway. Mr. Devlin requested the bailiff to call at his brother's office, where he would meet him and receive service, but the bailiff stated that his orders were imperative, and he must make service then and there. Mr. Devlin was much incensed, as were the others present. The trouble arose over the warden refusing to sign the railroad bonds issued on behalf of the county, owing to a large vote of the council against his doing so.

Through all the Ages

of study and investigation which have marked the path of scientific discovery, one especially alluring object has tempted the inquiries and speculations of philosophers. It is what the wizards and witches of olden time, the jugglers of India, soothsayers of Arabia, Magi of Egypt, necromancers of Turkey and the Orient, and alchemists of civilized Europe have sought, but sought in vain—a vegetable non-poisonous elixir, which, by cleansing the blood, removing from the system all impurities, strengthening the nerves, the muscles, and the brain, and vitalizing every fiber of the system, should bid defiance to the corroding hand of disease. Dr. Walker, of California, discovered an herb, the properties of which, if they do not entirely fulfill all the conditions above mentioned, have at least proved themselves efficacious in all of them; this herb Doctor Walker has made an ingredient in his famous Vinegar Bitters, which can be obtained of any wholesale druggist throughout the country.

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¼ @	13¼
Common to Good Texans	06½ @	07½
Milch Cows	50 00 @	90 00
Hogs—Live	07½ @	07½
Dressed	09½ @	10
Sheep	04½ @	05¼
Lambs	06½ @	10
Cotton—Middling	15¼ @	15½
Flour—Extra Western	5 15 @	5 50
State Extra	5 10 @	5 40
Wheat—Red Western	1 31 @	1 33
No. 2 Spring	1 19½ @	1 21
Rye—State	90 @	1 05
Barley—State	1 35 @	1 35
Barley Malt	1 50 @	1 62
Oats—Mixed Western	66 @	66
Corn—Mixed Western	80 @	81½
Hay, per cwt	50 @	1 10
Straw, per cwt	50 @	90
Hops.........74's—25 @35 ....olds	08 @	12
Pork—Mess	20 90 @	21 00
Lard	12¾ @	12¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	12 00 @	14 50
" No. 2, new	9 50 @	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 50 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	40 @	40
Petroleum—Crude, ... 05½ @ 05⅝	Refined,	11⅝
Wool—California Fleece	28 @	35
Texas "	20 @	34
Australian "	45 @	54
Butter—State	28 @	30
Western Dairy	24 @	25
Western Yellow	20 @	22
Western Ordinary	13 @	14
Pennsylvania Fine	23 @	28
Cheese—State Factory	08 @	12¾
State Skimmed	02 @	05
Western	03 @	12
Eggs—State	23 @	23
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 37 @	1 37
Rye—State	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—Mixed	83 @	84
Barley—State	1 20 @	1 20
Oats—State	66 @	70
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 75 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Mixed	73 @	73
Oats	65 @	69
Rye	1 07 @	1 07
Barley	1 40 @	1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	15 @	15½
Flour—Extra	8 15 @	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 31 @	1 32
Rye	95 @	1 00
Corn—Yellow	81 @	81
Oats—Mixed	59 @	60
Petroleum	05½ @	06¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75 @	6 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 28 @	1 30
Rye	1 05 @	1 05
Corn—Yellow	83½ @	83½
Mixed	83 @	85
Oats—Mixed	60 @	61
Petroleum—Crude, ...08½ @ 09	Refined.	12

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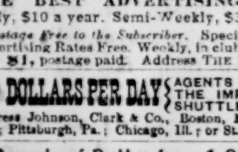


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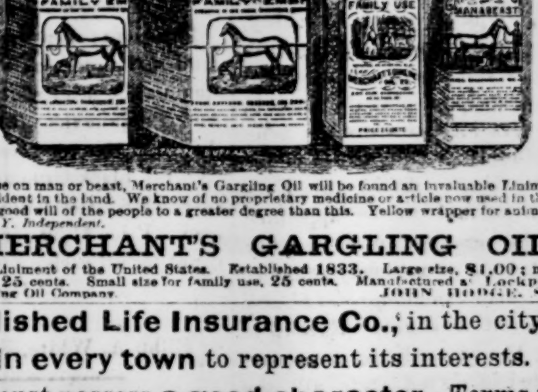


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